4 SEP 1916

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

# POLICE OF

# THE CITY OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1916

[*Price—As. 12 or 1s. 2d.*]

## OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF INDIAN OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

### IN ENGLAND.

CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C., London.

GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W., London.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C., London.

P. S. KING & SON, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W., London.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co., Ltd., 68-74, Carter Lane, E. C., and 25, Museum Street, W. C., London.

B. QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W., London.

W. THACKER & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E. C.

LUZAC & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London, W. C.

B. H. BLACKWELL, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.

DEIGHTON BELL & Co., Limited, Cambridge.

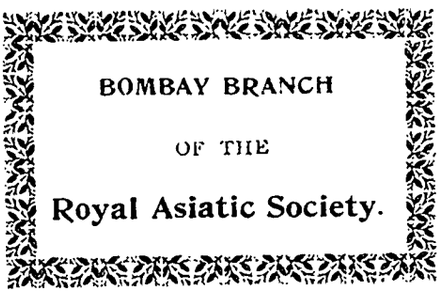
T. FISHER UNWIN, Limited, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.

### ON THE CONTINENT.

ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague.

### IN INDIA.




HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

V. KALYANARAMA IYER & Co., Madras.

P. R. RAMA IYER & Co., Madras.

THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

W. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.

S. K. LAHIRI & Co., Calcutta.

R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.

THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., Bombay.

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BOMBAY, Poona.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co., Bombay.

SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, etc., Bombay.

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, etc., Bombay.

N. M. TRIPATHI & Co., Booksellers, etc., Bombay.

Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Bookseller, etc., Bombay.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON, Booksellers, etc., Bombay.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, Bombay.

N. B. MATHUR, K. N. H. Press, Allahabad.

MANAGER, NYAYASHRAYA PRESS, Poona.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 July, 2017

# CONTENTS.


| | Pages |
|---|---|
| Submission of the Report and Charge | 1—3 |
| Police Division | 3 |
| Reported Crime, Cognizable and Non-cognizable | 3—4 |
| Police cognizable cases | 4 |
| Excluded cases | 4 |
| Pending cases | 4 |
| True cases | 4—5 |
| Undetected cases | 5 |
| Result of trial by classes | 5 |
| Serious crime | 5 |
| Sessions cases and persons | 6 |
| Offences under special and local laws | 6 |
| Direct Magisterial cases | 6 |
| Persons in Police cases | 6 |
| Non-cognizable offences reported to the Magistrates direct | 7 |
| Persons in non-cognizable cases | 7 |
| Religion of offenders | 7 |
| Property stolen and recovered | 7—8 |
| The Criminal Investigation Department | 8—19 |
| Habitual offenders | 19 |
| The new Sub-divisional Police Stations | 19 |
| Arms, Explosives, Petroleum, Poisons, Motor Vehicles Acts and Theatre and Performance rules | 19—25 |
| Pilgrims | 25 |
| Fires | 25 |
| Police Establishment | 25—26 |
| Armament | 26 |
| Punishments and rewards | 26—27 |
| Education | 27 |
| Casualties | 27—28 |
| Health | 28 |
| Inspection of arms, accoutrements and ammunition | 28 |
| Street accidents | 28 |
| Public conveyances | 28 |
| Miscellaneous Police work | 28—29 |
| General efficiency and remarks | 29—30 |


*Statements.*


| | |
|---|---|
| Return of Cognizable Crime—(Statement A—Part I) | 32—35 |
| Return of Cognizable Crime—(Statement A—Part II) | 36—37 |
| Return of Non-Cognizable Crime—(Statement B—Part I) | 38—39 |
| Return of Non-Cognizable Crime—(Statement B—Part II) | 40—41 |
| Return of Property stolen and recovered—(Statement C) | 42 |
| Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police—(Statement D) | 43 |
| Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force—(Statement E) | 44 |
| Qdinquennial (Statement F) | 45 |
| Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay—(Local Statement) | 46 |
| Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay—(Local Statement) | 47 |
| Statement of Inquests held on the corpses of Parsis (Local Statement) | 48 |

No. $\frac{3558}{7}$ OF 1916.

From

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

*Police Commissioner's Office,*
*Bombay, 15th April 1916.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report of Bombay for the year 1915.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th January 1886, I forwarded the Report to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and beg to attach hereto, for the information of Government, a copy of letter No. 2079/38, dated 15th April 1916, from that officer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

---

No. 2079/38 OF 1916.

From

Ráo Bahádur CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD, C. I. E.,
*Ag.* Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour in returning herewith your report of the Police Administration of the City for the year 1915 forwarded to me with your letter No. 3467/7, dated 14th April 1916, for any remarks I may have to offer, to state that I have no remarks to add to the Report in question.

2. I take this opportunity however, on the eve of your relinquishment of the office of Commissioner of Police, to express the very cordial relations that have always existed between you and the Magistracy during the seven years you have been Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the great pains you have taken for the welfare and improvement of the Police force which has reached the present high level of efficiency under your able administration, and the readiness on your part to enquire into and put to right lapses of conduct on the part of the individual members of the force, which were brought to your notice by the Magistracy.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,

*Ag.* Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

True copy.

S. M. EDWARDES,

Commissioner of Police.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. $\frac{3557}{7}$ OF 1916.

From

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., C.V.O., C.S.I., I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

L. ROBERTSON, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,
Bombay.

*Police Commissioner's Office:*
*Bombay, 15th April 1916.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1915 with the usual statements as appendices and the quinquennial statement F.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, was held by Mr. F. C. Griffith from the beginning to the end of the year.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police was held by Mr. O. A. Harker for the whole year under report.

The office of Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police was held by Mr. G. S. Wilson from 1st January 1915 to 25th June 1915, from which date he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port.

I give below a list of the Police divisions into which the city is divided, showing the different areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each division:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | Division— | Colaba, Fort South and Fort North, Esplanade. |
| B | „ | Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, Dongri. |
| C | „ | Market and Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar and Khara Talao. |
| D | „ | Khetwady, Girgaon, Chaupati, Walkeshwar. |
| E | „ | Mazagaon, Tarwadi, Kamathipura, New Nagpada, Mahaluxmi and Jacob Circle. |
| F | „ | Parel, Matunga. |
| G | „ | Mahim, Worli. |
| H & I | „ | Bombay Harbour and Docks. |
| L | „ | Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police. |
| M | „ | Mounted Police. |
| N | „ | The Government Dockyard. |

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 64,006 against 61,271 in 1914 and 60,861 in 1913. The subjoined table gives datails of the total volume of crime in 1914 and 1915:— Reported Crime—Cognizable, non-cognizable.

| | 1914. | | | | | 1915. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cognizable. | | | Non-cogniz-able. | Total crime. | Cognizable. | | | Non-cogniz-able. | Total crime. |
| | Police. | Magis-terial. | Total. | | | Police. | Magis-terial. | Total. | | |
| Abetment ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Class I ... | 42 | 2 | 44 | 59 | 103 | 40 | ... | 40 | 88 | 128 |
| „ II ... | 582 | 34 | 616 | ... | 616 | 703 | 28 | 731 | ... | 731 |
| „ III ... | 1,230 | 2 | 1,232 | 2 | 1,234 | 1,367 | 4 | 1,371 | 6 | 1,377 |
| „ IV ... | 57 | 36 | 93 | 3,331 | 3,424 | 68 | 24 | 92 | 3,400 | 3,492 |
| „ V ... | 6,335 | 214 | 6,549 | 73 | 6,622 | 6,230 | 268 | 6,498 | 81 | 6,579 |
| Total ... | 8,246 | 288 | 8,534 | 3,465 | 11,999 | 8,408 | 324 | 8,732 | 3,575 | 12,307 |
| Class VI ... | 32,863 | 7,131 | 39,994 | 9,278 | 49,272 | 35,278 | 6,380 | 41,658 | 10,041 | 51,699 |
| Grand Total ... | 41,109 | 7,419 | 48,528 | 12,743 | 61,271 | 43,686 | 6,704 | 50,390 | 13,616 | 64,006 |

**Statement A, Part I, Police cognizable cases.**

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 43,686 against 41,109 in 1914 and 40,492 in 1913.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V), there were 8,408 cases against 8,246 in 1914 and 7,995 in 1913.

Under class VI 35,278 cases were reported against 32,863 in 1914 and 32,497 in 1913.

**Police cognizable cases for disposal.**

5. Including 376 cases pending from the preceding year, there were 44,062 cases for disposal during the year under report against 41,473 in 1914 and 40,770 in 1913.

Of the total cases for disposal 8,620 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 35,442 under class VI.

Under the Indian Penal Code there is an increase of 162 cases. The increase is due to an outbreak of bicycle thefts—a form of crime which is becoming more common, and in the D division to a series of thefts of electric fittings from houses newly built or under construction. Also the opening of the Alexandra Docks and the introduction of a portion of the extra police force sanctioned for the dock-area necessarily led to the registration of more complaints in the I division. It is hoped that as soon as funds are available the whole of the additional force required for the proper policing of the dock-area will be entertained.

There was a rise of 2,415 cases in class VI. This was mainly due to the fact that until the year 1914 cases taken up by the Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals who are appointed additional Police officers for the purposes of Act XI of 1890 were placed by them direct before the Magistrates. The attention of the Society was drawn to the provisions of section 84 of the Bombay City Police Act with the result that all such cases are now in the first instance reported to the nearest Police station for registration in the station-records.

**Police cognizable cases struck off.**

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1915 was 232 against 285 in 1914 and 551 in 1913. Of these 218 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 14 under class VI against 177 and 108 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases 69 were declared to be false after being brought to trial as compared with 39 in 1914 and 56 in 1913.

In 28 cases compensation ranging from one rupee to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·53.

**Pending Police cases.**

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 329 as against 376 in 1914 and 364 in 1913.

**True Police cognizable cases.**

8. During the year under report, 43,467 Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 40,787 in 1914 and 39,810 in 1913. Of these, 38,177 resulted in conviction, which gives a percentage of 87·82 as compared with 88·27 in 1914 and 88·48 in 1913.

Under the Indian Penal Code 8,192 cases were classed as true against 8,023 in 1914 and 7,615 in 1913. Of these, 3,809 ended in conviction, which gives a percentage of 46·49 against 49·05 in 1914 and 47·78 in 1913.

Under class VI 35,275 were classed as true. Of these 34,368 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 97·42 as compared with 97·88 in 1914 and 98·10 in 1913.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported in 1915 stands at 99·40.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

9. The total number of offences of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,339 against 3,112 in 1914 and 3,364 in 1913. The percentage of non-detection works out to 7·64 against 7·57 in 1914 and 8·32 in 1913.

Result of trial by classes.

10. Class I.—Offences against the State, etc.—In this class there were 40 cases for disposal, of which 23 ended in conviction. In 1914 there were 44 such cases and in 1913, 43.

*Class II.*—Serious offences against the person.—Under this heading there were 716 cases for disposal including 13 cases pending from the previous year as compared with 607 in 1914 and 567 in 1913. Convictions were obtained in 301 cases. The increase was chiefly noticeable under the following heads :—

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| Grievous hurt ... ... ... | 129 | 182 |
| Hurt ... ... ... | 192 | 207 |
| Using criminal force to a public servant or to a woman ... | 42 | 61 |

*Class III.*—Serious offences against person and property or against property only. Including 43 cases pending from the previous year, there were 1,410 cases for disposal against 1,267 in 1914 and 1,259 in 1913. Convictions were obtained in 338 cases.

Under this class there is an increase of 3 cases under the head "Robbery" (Serial No. 26) and of 136 cases under the heading "Lurking House Trespass" (Serial No. 29).

*Class IV.*—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there occurred 68 cases against 58 in 1914 and 55 in 1913. Sixteen out of the 68 cases ended in conviction.

*Class V.*—Minor offences against property—Including 156 cases pending from the previous year 6,386 cases occurred for disposal against 6,449 in 1914 and 6,202 in 1913. The decrease of cases in this class is distributed as follows :—

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| Criminal Breach of Trust ... ... ... | 750 | 599 |
| Receiving Stolen Property ... ... | 205 | 154 |
| Cheating ... ... ... | 339 | 290 |

*Class VI.*—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 35,442 cases inclusive of 164 pending from the previous year as compared with 33,047 in 1914 and 32,644 in 1913. A conviction was obtained in 34,368 cases.

Serious crime.

11. During the year 1915 there were 24 cases of murder and attempt at murder, including 2 cases pending from the previous year against 35 in 1914 and 24 in 1913. Of these 5 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, 12 were undetected and in one case the accused was declared a lunatic and 3 were pending at the end of the year.

Two cases of culpable homicide occurred and ended in conviction.

One case of infanticide was reported during the year. In this case the mother of the illegitimate child was sentenced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the Second Presidency Magistrate and the woman who was engaged to effect a premature delivery was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 53 cases against 62 in 1914 and 56 in 1913. Of these 38 cases ended in conviction, 14 in acquittal, and one case was withdrawn. These cases involved altogether 76 persons, of whom 58 were convicted, 17 were acquitted and the charge against one was withdrawn.

13. I subjoin the usual statement of cases of suicide compiled by the Coroner of Bombay.

| | Europeans. | | Native Christians. | | Mahomedans. | | Parsis. | | Jews. | | Hindus. | | Total. | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Cases. | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | 36 | 21 | 57 | 26 | 83 |

During the year the Coroner held 412 inquests against 459 in 1914 and 440 in 1913. Sixteen inquests were held on the corpses of Parsis.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the Police disposed of 129 cases of simple accidental death against 207 in 1914 and 192 in 1913. Seven cases in which the Police were doubtful as to the cause of death were referred to the Coroner, who ordered the disposal of the bodies without holding an inquest.

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

14. Including 162 cases pending from the preceding year offences under special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 35,260 against 32,885 in 1914 and 32,484 in 1913. Of these 34,214 ended in conviction. The volume of these cases fell under the following Acts:—Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Public Land Conveyance Act, and Gambling Act.

The number of cases under the other Local Acts was comparatively small. The Police dealt during 1915 with 16 cases under the A'bkári Act, all of which with one exception ended in conviction. Most of these cases were cocaine prosecutions, among which the following is worthy of mention:—

On the 12th June 1915 Head Constable No. 894 and Police Constable No. 1229-I while on duty at the Yellow Gate, Alexandra Dock, stopped one Hasan Sher Bahudin, a fireman on the "Kaisar-i-Hind," on suspicion and on searching him found 8,100 grains of cocaine tied round his thighs. He was charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Cognizable Crime. Direct Cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 6,704 against 7,419 in 1914 and 8,787 in 1913. Of these 6,173 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 92·08. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 6,934, of whom 6,226 were convicted.

Statement A., Part II, Persons in Police cases.

16. During the year under report 44,994 persons were arrested by the Police exclusive of 262 arrested at the close of 1914 as against 41,843 in 1914 and 41,601 in 1913. Of these 42,987 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 94·98 against 95·73 in 1914 and 94·88 in 1913. Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Commissioner of Police cancelled 250 bail bonds, as compared with 244 in 1914 and 172 in 1913.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 5,306 persons were tried and 4,351 were convicted, giving a percentage of 82·00 as compared with 83·29 in 1914 and 82·37 in 1913.

Under class VI 39,607 persons were tried, of whom 38,636 were convicted, giving a percentage of 97·54 against 97·77 in 1914 and 97·62 in 1913.

At the close of 1915, 236 persons were awaiting trial against 262 in 1914 and 274 in 1913.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 13,616 as compared with 12,743 in 1914 and 11,582 in 1913. With 23 cases pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 13,639, of which 4,777 ended in conviction. Statement B, Part I. Non-cognizable cases.

The number of offences under Special and Local Laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 9,253 as against 8,366 in 1914 and 7,040 in 1913. The majority of these cases fell under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, as will be seen from the following figures :— Offences under Special and Local Laws not cognizable by the police.

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 ... | 8,230 | 9,027 |

The cases under the other Special and Local Laws were few.

18. In these 13,639 non-cognizable cases, 17,839 persons were involved, of whom 4,958 were convicted. Statement B, Part II, Persons in non-cognizable cases.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 70,029 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belonged :—

| Offence. | Religion. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans. | | Portuguese and Native Christians. | | Hindus. | | Mahomedans. | | Pársis. | | Others. | | Total. | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| Cognizable ... | 431 | 22 | 1,108 | 70 | 31,235 | 1,831 | 16,546 | 224 | 296 | 10 | 360 | 7 | 50,026 | 2,164 | 52,190 |
| Non-cognizable ... | 92 | 17 | 425 | 24 | 9,244 | 1,062 | 5,691 | 337 | 775 | 100 | 69 | 3 | 16,296 | 1,543 | 17,839 |
| Total ... | 523 | 39 | 1,533 | 94 | 40,529 | 2,893 | 22,237 | 561 | 1,071 | 110 | 429 | 10 | 66,322 | 3,707 | 70,029 |

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7,65,244 as compared with Rs. 7,13,073 in 1914 and Rs. 6,85,460 in 1913. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,79,791, which gives a recovery percentage of 36·56 as compared with 37·73 in 1914 and 33·72 in 1913. The bulk of the property stolen formed the subject of ordinary theft and criminal breach of trust. Statement C, Property stolen and recovered.

The Police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases:—

(*a*) A Bohra approached a silver-smith with a view to purchase 77 tolas of gold and two gold bangles, valued collectively at Rs. 1,902. On being asked for payment, the Bohra undertook to pay the amount due at his own residence, whither the silver-smith sent one of his servants in company with the Bohra. On arrival at a house in Musjid Bunder road the Bohra who had the gold in his charge persuaded the servant to stop on the road while he went upstairs to get the key of a shop on the ground floor which he claimed to own. The Bohra did not return; and the servant after a fruitless search for him reported the matter to the Police. No clue was at first obtainable; but a few days later Sub-Inspector Karnik, acting upon information that a particular Bohra had been consulting a barrister in regard to warrants of arrest, ran the accused to earth in the Railway Hotel at Charni Road, and recovered property valued at Rs. 1,227.

In a case of house-breaking and theft in Princess Street of currency notes, collectively valued at Rs. 14,535, the Police of the C Division succeeded in arresting after prolonged enquiry five persons, one of whom made a statement, with the result that two tins which were buried in the corner of a temple at Bhayndar were unearthed by the Police. The property thus recovered amounted to Rs. 14,079 in value.

The Police of the D Division successfully arrested an accused who had broken into a house in Dammar Lane by removing the iron bars of a window. The accused had a struggle with the wife of the complainant who happened

to see him entering the room, but he managed to make good his escape. On receipt of the complaint Police Constable No. 1789-D and Police Constable No. 312-D succeeded in tracing the accused and recovered property of the value of Rs. 776-12-9 out of Rs. 846-4-9 stolen.

The Police of the E Division did good work in recovering property of the value of Rs. 525 from two Pardeshis who had absconded to Jaunpur after committing house-breaking and theft in a room belonging to a cook in the Arthur Road Hospital.

Another interesting case of recovery of property occurred in the I Division. One Ramji Govindji, a Patidar of Surat district, intercepted letters addressed to one Baba Govindji and thus learnt that two cases of gold bars marked "Pillows and Quilts" were being sent to the latter by his partner in South Africa per the S. S. "*Pandua.*" Ramji Govindji approached one Jehangir Sorabji Phatakia, a Stevedore's foreman in the employ of Messrs. Cursetji Maneckji & Co., who had contracted to unload the S. S. "*Pandua*". The vessel arrived in Bombay on the 20th December 1915, and Jehangir Sorabji and Ramji Govindji with the assistance of other workmen broke open the two boxes and removed 16 bars of gold valued at Rs. 36,900. This was shared by the two and the workmen were given some hush money. One of the work-men named Sadu Becher, while drinking in a liquor shop, began talking about the theft, and the Police of the I Division, on receiving this information, immediately searched the house of Jehangir Sorabji and recovered 7 bars of gold weighing 763 tolas. Rs. 6,500 were also found in his house, being the sale proceeds of the stolen property. Ramji Govindji was subsequently arrested and six bars of gold weighing 683 tolas were recovered from Sankri village in the Surat district.

The Criminal Investigation Department with some difficulty managed to arrest certain members of a gang of Kolis from Gujarát who had committed a series of thefts in the C and D Divisions. They were placed in the old fashioned cells at Maharbowdi, but unfortunately made good their escape by removing the cell-bars. Subsequently, however, two of the men were again caught in Gamdevi, and subsequent action taken by the Police put an end to the activities of this gang. A second gang, which had committed thefts in all parts of the city, was likewise rounded up on evidence supplied by a damaged character, who was caught red-handed by the Divisional Police in Guzri Bazaar.

**Criminal Investigation Department.**

21. (1) The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay City Police stood at the end of the year at 1 Superintendent, 7 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Jemádárs, 24 Head Constables and 41 Constables. In addition to the above, the temporary staff from the North-West Frontier Province Police, consisting of one Inspector and 2 Head Constables, continued to be employed throughout the year for the purpose of dealing with the Pathans in Bombay City. The Special Branch formed under the orders of Government for the purpose of the Cotton Fires Enquiry continued its enquiries till the month of September, when it was disbanded under the orders of Government and the Mámlatdár from East Khándesh District reverted to his appointment in the Revenue Department.

(2) Eighty-five criminal cases were dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year of their own initiative and the Divisional Police were rendered assistance in all cases of importance or special interest.

(3) Seventy-eight plays were scrutinized by the Criminal Investigation Department, of which 70 were passed as unobjectionable and 8 were rejected as objectionable.

(4) The following proscribed books and pamphlets were seized by the Criminal Investigation Department and destroyed after a report had been submitted to Government:—

1,950 copies of "Ajakalno Sudharo."
20 „ "The Turko-Balkan War."
17 „ "Ganga Govind Singh."

Besides these, 346 copies of an inflammatory leaflet entitled "Turki Jhanda" were found in possession of the author in Bombay and taken over by the Criminal Investigation Department. Thirty-five copies of a highly seditious and inflammatory leaflet and 10 copies of the proscribed newspaper entitled "Ghadr" were confiscated from pilgrims returning from Jeddah.

(5) Assistance was rendered on frequent occasions to the Mofussil Police and to the Police of other Provinces and Presidencies. The Delhi Criminal Investigation Department and the Kotah State Police enquiries into the affairs of the Pioneer Bank are amongst the more important instances in which such assistance was rendered.

(6) Amongst the more interesting cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department may be included the following :—

1. *The Bannu District Murder Case.*—In this case information was received in April 1915 by the City Criminal Investigation Department that two Pathans named Khwaja Hassan *alias* Shwali and Haji Gull were wanted by the Police of Bannu District for a murder which *they* were alleged to have committed in Bannu Bazaar in 1914. A reference was made to the Police at Bannu who confirmed the information and sent a man to Bombay to identify the two absconders. Both men were identified, arrested and sent for trial to Bannu. Khwaja Hassan *alias* Shwali was found guilty and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment whilst Haji Gull was discharged.

2. *Dewas State (Senior) Murder Case.*—In this case two Pathans named Patali and Alam Khan committed a murder in Dewas (Senior) State in 1914 and absconded. Information was received from the State Police that the two absconders were employed as firemen on the S. S. "Abydos." On arrival of the steamer in Bombay it was found that the two men had deserted at Karáchi. Enquiries were continued and Patali, son of Faizali, was eventually run to earth at Mumbra in the Thána District in May 1915. He was arrested and brought to Bombay and was subsequently extradited to Dewas State in June 1915.

3. *The Rampur State Dacoity and Murder.*—Information was received in May 1915 that a Pathan named Hashmat Khan *alias* Chuten Khan, who was residing in 3rd lane, Kamatipura, was an absconder from justice and that he was wanted at Rámpur for a dacoity with murder which he and 9 other Pathans had committed about 8 years previously. A reference was made to the Rámpur State Police, who confirmed the information. It was ascertained that Hashmat Khan's accomplices had all been brought to book shortly after the commission of the offence. Hashmat Khan was extradited to Rámpur in July 1915.

4. *Bogus Sweepstake and Lottery Promoter of Calcutta.*—Information was received by the Criminal Investigation Department that a Pathan named Mohamed Khan *alias* M. Laique *alias* M. Khan *alias* Shamshuddin Karim, who was suspected to be a bogus Company and Sweepstake Promoter, was in hiding in Bombay and was evidently evading detection and arrest for some of his past misdeeds in Bengal or was contemplating a fresh coup in a bogus sweepstake that he had engineered in Calcutta through two of his agents and accomplices. The following are some of his swindling concerns:—"The Pioneer Commission and General Supplying Agency, Bombay" (the hand-bills for which were superscribed "Honesty is the Best Policy"); "The Union Hall Grand National Sweepstake of 1914, Calcutta"; "The Health Medicine Society, Calcutta"; "The St. Leger and Linconshire Cup Sweepstake, Calcutta". The Calcutta Police were communicated with and they were furnished with details regarding some of Mahmood Khan's bogus transactions, with the result that his arrest was asked for. He was arrested in Bombay in November 1915 and bailed out to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. He was subsequently convicted and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment in Calcutta for cheating. Mahmood Khan used to divide his time between Calcutta and Chandanagore in order to float his concerns with a minimum of risk. He had one conviction in Chandanagore, where he was

convicted by the French authorities in 1914 and fined Rs. 500 for running a bogus lottery.

5. *Arms Act Cases.*—In April 1915 the Criminal Investigation Department received information that a Pathan named Torai Rahmatulla, who was residing off Bhendi Bazaar, was in unlawful possession of a revolver and ammunition. A search warrant was obtained from the Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and Torai's room was searched, when a six-chambered revolver and 100 rounds of ammunition were seized. Torai was charged under section 19 of the Indian Arms Act before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Similarly in May 1915 the Criminal Investigation Department received information that a sea-faring Pathan named Jaffer Saidulla was in unlawful possession of a revolver and that he was about to leave Bombay for his native village in the Hazera District with the revolver. A search warrant was obtained from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and Jaffer was followed to the Grant Road Railway Station, where he was searched by the Railway Police at the request of the Criminal Investigation Department. A seven-chambered revolver and 97 cartridges were found in his possession. He was charged by the Railway Police under section 19 of the Indian Arms Act of 1878 and was convicted and sentenced by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

6. *Nagpada Pathan Shooting Affray.*—In February 1915 a faction fight took place at Kamatipura amongst a number of Pathan gamblers over certain gambling disputes. In the course of the affray a Pathan gambler named Mahomed Khan fired several shots from a revolver which resulted in a number of persons being injured. Mahomed Khan absconded, whilst the remainder were arrested by the Sectional Police, charged for rioting and causing grievous hurt, and convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. Some months later the Criminal Investigation Department received information that Mahomed Khan had returned to Bombay and was running a gambling house. The information was passed on to the Nagpada Police, who raided the gambling house and arrested 16 gamblers, amongst whom was Mahomed Khan. The gamblers were charged and convicted for gambling, whilst Mahomed Khan was put on his trial for attempted murder, rioting and causing grievous hurt and was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on the 1st December 1915.

7. *Press and Arms Acts Prosecutions.*—In February 1915 the Criminal Investigation Department received information that one Swami Guru Madan Mohanlal was conducting a printing press without having made a declaration as required under the Press Act. His press and materials for printing were seized and confiscated. He was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, under section 13 of the Press Act and was convicted and fined Rs. 200 or in default sentenced to undergo 6 weeks' simple imprisonment. During the enquiry the Swami was found to be in possession of a sword stick, for which he had no license as required under the Arms Act. He was further charged for being in possession of unlicensed arms under section 19 of the Indian Arms Act and was convicted and fined Rs. 25. The sword stick was confiscated to Government.

8. *Theft of one volume of the Shahnama, an antique work of Art, from Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur's Library at Hyderabad.*—In September 1915 information was received from the Director, Criminal Intelligence, Delhi, that three valuable manuscript books in Persian had been stolen from the library of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad State some time previously. One of the stolen books, a "Shahnama" with illuminated headings, dusted with gold and with illustrations in colours and gold, was traced in Bombay by the Criminal Investigation Department, taken charge of and sent to the Director General of Police, Hyderabad State, for disposal. The book was regarded as an artistic treasure and was very valuable.

9. *Dewan of Rajkot's Theft Case.*—Mr. H. B. Kotak, the Dewan of Rajkot State, Káthiáwár, while on a visit to Bombay during November 1913, missed a pocket-case containing Government currency notes for Rs. 11,000. The matter was reported as a loss to the Police, as Mr. Kotak was under the impression that he had lost the pocket case somewhere in Bombay. In March 1915, however, it was ascertained by the Criminal Investigation Department that the pocket-case had been stolen by two peons. One of the peons, who had since left Bombay and gone to his native place, Málwan, in the Ratnágiri District, was arrested there and the other in Bombay. The Police succeeded in recovering Rs. 7,755-12-0 from them. They were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

10. *Walkeshwar Theft Case.*—In May 1915, a number of petty thefts were committed on Nepean Sea Road. From the manner in which the thefts had been committed, it was surmised by the Police that one Tyebally, a notorious Bohra thief, who had just been released after serving a sentence of 8 years' rigorous imprisonment, was once more at work. His movements were accordingly watched and he was ultimately arrested. All the stolen property was recovered from a Bohra receiver to whom Tyebally had disposed of it. Tyebally was charged and was convicted and sentenced to 6 years' rigorous imprisonment. The Bohra receiver was fined Rs. 150.

11. *House-breaking and Theft Case.*—On the 9th September 1915, the shop of Ramdas Ramchandra & Co., watch merchants of Kalbadevi Road, was broken into and cash and 40 gold watches, collectively valued at Rs. 2,091, were stolen. Enquiries made by the Criminal Investigation Department resulted in the arrest of one Bachoo Sulleman, and stolen property worth about Rs. 1,107 was recovered from a receiver named Kassum Ghani, to whom Bachoo made over his booty. Bachoo was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Kassum Ghani to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

12. *Fanaswadi Counterfeit Coin Case.*—Information was received to the effect that a counterfeit coiner was operating in Bombay. Arrangements were made to watch his movements for some time, with the result that one Harditsing Dewansing was arrested on the 16th October 1915, while passing a counterfeit nickel anna in Null Bazaar. In his personal search and the search of his room in Fanaswadi, twenty-four nickel annas and ten counterfeit four-anna coins, together with instruments and materials for counterfeiting coins, were found. He was convicted by the Sessions Court and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

13. *Khetwadi House-breaking and Theft Case.*—On the 4th December 1915, a house in Khetwadi occupied by a Bohra family was broken into, and gold ornaments and jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 7,237-14-0 were stolen. The offence was reported to the Police, and during the course of enquiry information was received that certain Bhangis residing at Matharpacady were in possession of valuable gold ornaments. Enquiries were immediately set on foot with the result that two Bhangis and five receivers were arrested, and stolen property valued at Rs. 5,867 was recovered. The two Bhangis, who were the actual thieves, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the receivers to various terms of imprisonment and fines ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.

14. *The Anonymous Post-cards Case.*—For over two years the Criminal Investigation Department had been endeavouring to trace the source of several series of objectionable and highly defamatory post-cards and other typed communications which had, from time to time, been received by various high officials, prominent public men, and clubs. Any event of public interest seemed to result in a shower of these post-cards, promiscuously addressed to officials or their wives, and to others remotely or directly connected with the event. The post-cards were, as a rule, scurrilous, defamatory and on occasions flagrantly indecent. They had been addressed not only to persons resident in Bombay, but to high

officials in all parts of India, to H. E. the Governor, to H. E. the Viceroy and even to H. M. the King.

The Criminal Investigation Department had been able to establish that the post-cards were all typed on one machine, and they were able to identify the make of that machine, but further they had been unable to go. A close and protracted scrutiny, however, of the post-cards received in the General Post Office eventually brought its reward, for a Criminal Investigation officer noticed a post card that struck him as bearing a strong resemblance to the objectionable cards. This card was taken possession of, and a careful examination proved beyond all doubt that it had been typed on the machine for which we were searching. And as it was a *bonâ-fide* business communication, it enabled the Criminal Investigation Department to mark down the machine and to continue their investigations. The machine was found to be the property of a well-to-do Parsi resident of Bombay. Further enquiries established the moral certainty that he himself was the author of the cards and he was arrested under section 292, Indian Penal Code, and released on bail. While the Police were collecting further evidence to support the charge, the Parsi, who had many influential friends, confessed to one of them that he was the author of the post-cards and asked his advice. His friend advised him to make a clean breast of his guilt to the Commissioner of Police and to throw himself on his mercy. He agreed to adopt this course, but shortly afterwards he was so severely burned about the body while ostensibly lighting a gas stove with the assistance of a bottle of methylated spirits that he died in a few hours. The circumstances surrounding the case caused a certain commotion in a section of the Parsi community, and I was urged to refrain at the inquest from making any allusion to the case that was under investigation at the time of the man's death. In view, however, of the wild rumours which quickly gained currency, some of which placed the Police in a false and unpleasant position, I thought it best to reveal the whole facts of the case so far as they were relevant to the circumstances surrounding the death of the accused. It was doubtless a matter of satisfaction to the friends of the deceased that the Coroner's Jury found themselves able to bring in a verdict of accidental death.

The plague of anonymous post-cards ceased with the arrest of the person mentioned above.

15. *Potato Merchant's Cheating Case.*—Two Poona Brahmins named Vishwanath Krishna Sathe and Balwantrao Natu cheated the firm of Messrs. R. E. Dadachanji & Company of Bombay in respect of Rs. 2,500 by falsely representing to the complainant that they would supply potatoes and onions. In the course of enquiries the two accused were arrested in Poona. They were charged under sections 420 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and convicted and sentenced to four months' and to five months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

16. *False Civil Suit.*—This was the case in which one Devarka Zingoor, a Pardesi, filed a suit in the Court of Small Causes for recovery of his wages for six months from one Hiralal Durjang, also a Pardesi. In the course of the proceedings, Hiralal produced a forged receipt purporting to have been passed by Devarka Zingoor. The matter was reported to the Criminal Investigation Department, who, after making enquiries, obtained sanction to proceed against Hiralal Durjang. He and his associates named Sunder Narayan and Beni Konoo were prosecuted under sections 193, 471 and 109, Indian Penal Code. Nos. 1 and 2 were convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay fines of Rs. 175 and Rs. 75 respectively.

17. *False Civil Suit.*—In this case one Narsi Tekchand, a Marwadi Shroff of Bombay, filed a suit in the Court of Small Causes to recover Rs. 701 against two persons named Sahebdin Ramdat Pathak, a native of Kazikapur, in Jaunpur District, and Rawal Nana Shankar Keshavjee. When process was served on Sahebdin, the 1st defendant, at Kazikapur, he reported the matter to the Police (U. P.), who referred the matter to the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay. In the course of

enquiries it was found that the name of defendant No. 2 was fictitious and that the plaintiff was moved to file the suit by one Jaikishora Sharma Pandit, who bore enmity towards Sahebdin Ramdat. After obtaining sanction to proceed against Narsi Tekchand Marwadi, both he and his accomplice Jaikishora Sharma were prosecuted under sections 209, 193, 471 and 109, Indian Penal Code. They were convicted and No. 1 was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

18. *Millhands Cheating Cases.*—About the month of October 1915, the Criminal Investigation Department received information from some millhands residing in the locality of Parel and Chinchpokli Road, that they had been cheated by a young Hindu, who represented himself as Head Jobber in a certain mill and induced them to pay him small amounts to secure employment for them in mills. Enquiries were made and one Dhondoo Laxuman Masoorkar was arrested and charged. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

19. *Paper Currency Office Cheating Case.*—In this case some burnt halves of ten and five rupee currency notes were received by the Currency Office from two different parties named Anant Purshottam Tare of Bombay and Mulshankar Liladhar of Rai near Bhayndar, each claiming the entire notes as his own. As the Currency Office authorities could not decide who was the real claimant they referred the matter to the Criminal Investigation Department. In the course of enquiries it was found that Mulshankar Liladhar's hut had been on fire and currency notes worth Rs. 750 had been partially burnt. Some of the burnt halves were stolen by one Lakshman Budhia Patel, who subsequently handed them to Anant Purshottam Tare for disposal. Anant Purshottam Tare and Lakshman Budhia Patel were arrested and charged under sections 411, 414 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and also under sections 420, 511 and 109, Indian Penal Code. They were both convicted and sentenced on the first count to pay a fine of Rs. 350 each, in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, and on the second, the former was fined Rs. 100 and the latter Rs. 75.

20. *Breach of Trust Cases against a Court Clerk.*—In this case a Christian named Peter George, employed in the Mazagaon Police Court, was arrested for misappropriating amounts to the extent of about Rs. 2,000. He was arrested and charged under section 409, Indian Penal Code. He was convicted and sentenced on the first count to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400; on the second, to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500; on the third to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150; on the 4th and 5th to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60, and on the 6th to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600.

21. *The Bengal Gang Bad Livelihood Case.*—On information received by the Criminal Investigation Department the movements of Narendranatroy Lukhinarayen Roy, Dwarka Ramnarayan Misri, Bhimraj Baldeodas, Kasam Karim Khoja and Satishchandra Dhur Gohar Moham Dhur, who were all members of a gang of professional swindlers at Calcutta and who had come to Bombay, were watched. The *modus operandi* of this gang was as follows:—

One or two members of the gang moved about certain localities in the City circulating information that a Bengali had arrived from Calcutta with stolen currency notes worth about Rs. 1,50,000 and that he was anxious to dispose of them on commission. When they found a customer to purchase the notes, they filched from him the genuine notes which he had brought to exchange for those alleged to have been stolen. After collecting information about the antecedents of the gang, they were charged under section 110, Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The proceedings lasted for about 8 months, and they were eventually bound over during the current year and required to furnish surety in the sum of Rs. 500 each to be of good behaviour for a period of 2 years.

22. *The Official Assignee's Office Fraud Cases.*—In these cases three men named Girdharlal Harkisondas Mapara, Chandoolal Jagjiwan Mehta and Raghunath Shiwkaran were arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department for cheating the Official Assignee in respect of sums aggregating about Rs. 8,000, by forging the signatures of creditors in a number of insolvency matters. The three accused were arrested and charged under sections 420, 467, 471 and 100, Indian Penal Code. They were committed for trial to the High Court Sessions, where they were all found guilty and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

(7) The Criminal Investigation Department were responsible for the examination of certain political suspects and agents. Details of these cases have already been submitted to Government, and it is not necessary to repeat them here. Government, however, are aware of the labour involved in these cases and the important results achieved.

(8) 31 Foreigners were deported out of British India from the Port of Bombay under the Foreigners Act III of 1864 during 1915 as against 57 in 1914. This number is made up of the following, *viz.* :—15 Transfrontier Pathans, 3 Danes, 2 Russians, 2 Portuguese, 2 Turkish Arabs, 2 French Arabs, 1 Italian, 1 Swiss, 1 Greek and 4 Indian subjects of Jodhpur, Baroda and Káthiáwár States.

The majority of the Transfrontier Pathans were suspected of illicit arms dealing or were bad characters with bad records. One of them eluded surveillance *en route* to the North-West Frontier and returned to Bombay in contravention of the deportation order. He was identified by the Finger Print Bureau whither he was taken to have his record traced in connection with a theft he had committed subsequent to his return to Bombay. Government ordered his detention in the Central Jail, Yeravda, under section 4 of the Foreigners Act pending further orders. One of the French Arabs was an ex-convict from the French Penal Settlement in New Caledonia where he had undergone a term of 8 years for murder. Whilst in the Settlement he married a half-caste French-Arab woman, whose parents were convicts. As he and his wife and 5 children were penniless, it was deemed advisable that they should not be permitted to continue in residence in Bombay. The other French Arab and the Pondicherry French subject were also penniless and stranded. Of the 3 Danes, 2 were stranded sailors and one a vagrant. One of the Russians was a suspicious character, while the other, together with the Greek, were vagrants. The Swiss was of German extraction and was suspected of being an enemy agent. He was concerned with a naturalized British subject of Greek extraction in large purchases of cotton waste. The Italian was an undesirable who left Bombay by an Italian steamer before the order could be served on him. Of the four Indians, one was a Marwadi, native of Jodhpur, against whom there was a general outcry from the Indian singing-girls and prostitutes of Falkland and Duncan Roads on account of the extortion that he practised on them. The remaining three, who were natives of Baroda and Káthiáwár States, were bad characters with bad records. One of them returned to Bombay in contravention of the order of deportation. He was also identified at the Finger Print Bureau where he was taken to have his record traced in connection with a theft that he had committed in the Docks subsequent to his return to Bombay. Government have ordered his detention in the Central Jail, Yeravda, pending further orders. Of the two Portuguese subjects one was a blackmailer and extortioner with a record of seventeen convictions, whose activities had gained for him such an evil reputation that he had become a terror to the peaceful inhabitants of the locality in which he resided, and his malpractices had periodically formed the subject of complaints in the local English and Indian newspapers. The other was a vagrant who returned to British India from Goa in contravention of the order of deportation. He was traced by the Criminal Investigation Department and has been detained in the Central Jail, Yeravda, under section 4 of the Foreigners Act pending the orders of Government.

Besides the above, one Pathan bad character was sent to Kohat District, as his presence in Bombay was considered undesirable.

(9) 11 applications from foreigners for naturalization were received for report by the Criminal Investigation Department in 1915 as against 40 in 1914. Of the total 6 were from Portuguese subjects, 3 from Persians and one each from Roumanian and German subjects.

(10) The Criminal Investigation Department repatriated, or were instrumental in assisting, 140 destitute and stranded persons during the year. One was a stranded English artiste, who was assisted with a passage to Australia, the cost of which was defrayed from subscriptions received from European firms. One was a destitute European who had resided for the greater part of his life in Egypt and who was sent out of that country for no very apparent reason. He was assisted with a passage back to Suez. One was a naturalized British subject who had been resident in India for a great many years and was an engineer and contractor by profession. The war had caused a slump in his business which wrecked him financially. His case was brought to the notice of Government and he was granted a passage to England. One was a Cape woman who was brought to India by her Indian Mahomedan husband who subsequently divorced her. She was assisted with a passage to South Africa, which was paid for by some charitable Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay. Two were French Arabs, who were employed as firemen on the German steamer "*Numantia*", which is interned at Marmagoa. They were assisted to Bombay from Marmagoa by the British Consul, and as the French Consul in Bombay could not help them they were provided with passages to Djibouti, the cost of which, amounting to Rs. 140, was defrayed by subscriptions from certain Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay. Two were destitute Russians who were assisted with railway tickets to Calcutta at the request of the Russian Consul General. Two were Mahomedan boys who were admitted into the Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel Orphanage at the instance of the Police, as their widow mother was unable to support them. One was a Mahomedan lad aged 10 years who was brought to Bombay by a Pathan who deserted him. He was assisted with a railway ticket to his home near Delhi. Two were destitute Mauritius ladies who were repatriated to Port Louis, Mauritius, under the orders of Government, whilst 55 were British Indian subjects who formed part of the crews of the German prize steamers "*Adjutant*" and "*Præsident*" who were sent to Bombay from Zanzibar by the British Naval authorities. They were assisted to their native places in the Konkan.

53 were Bengali seamen who belonged to two German steamers interned at Mussowah. They were sent to Bombay by the Naval authorities and as they were destitute they were taken charge of and subsequently repatriated to Calcutta at Government expense.

19 were French-Arab firemen of the German steamer "*Numantia*", which is interned at Marmagoa. They deserted the steamer at Marmagoa and were helped to Bombay by the British Consul at Goa. As they were destitute and as there was no likelihood of their securing employment in Bombay they were repatriated to Djibouti at Government expense.

Besides the above instances the Criminal Investigation Department were instrumental in restoring to a Mahomedan petitioner his wife who was prevented from returning to him by his mother-in-law and another Mahomedan. The Criminal Investigation Department also arranged for the marriage of the daughter of a Lance-Naik of the Bombay City Police Force who died of plague whilst on duty. The daughter was in receipt of a pension from Government. The bridegroom-elect is a Deccani Mohamedan who is employed as a fitter in a mill in Bombay on a monthly salary of Rs. 30.

(11) After the Ceylon Riots the authorities in Ceylon collected a number of Pathan labourers employed on Railway construction in Ceylon, whose presence was undesirable. These undesirables, numbering 158, were sent to Bombay by rail and sea in charge of a Government Railway Engineer. The Criminal Investigation Department rendered the latter assistance in accommodating the Pathans in Bombay and in despatching them to various parts of India to which they desired to be sent.

(12) The Mohurram and Ganpati festivals passed off without trouble. The Criminal Investigation Department were actively engaged in connection

with these festivals in keeping, me informed of the trend of public opinion and feeling, in advising Mohurram licensees who sought their advice, and in scrutinizing Mela songs for the Ganpati. 373 applications for Ganpati passes were reported on in 1915 as against 364 in 1914.

(13) The All India National Congress and the All India Moslem League held their sessions during Xmas week. The former passed off peacefully but the latter was brought to a close at the 2nd day's sitting. A special report in this matter has been submitted to Government. In addition to the above, the following Associations and Societies held their sessions in Bombay during the Christmas holidays, *viz.*:—

(1) The Educational Conference.
(2) The Industrial Conference.
(3) The Bhatia Conference.
(4) The Home Rule League Conference.
(5) The Arya Samaj Anniversary.
(6) The All India Hindu Conference.
(7) The Theistic Conference.
(8) The Indian Commercial Conference.
(9) The All India Shattriya Conference.
(10) The Social Conference.
(11) The All India Temperance Conference.

The Criminal Investigation Department were actively engaged throughout the duration of these conferences and meetings.

(14) 234 outgoing and 207 incoming steamers were boarded during the year, making a total of 441 steamers as against 549 in 1914.

(15) 606 applications for passports were received for report by the Criminal Investigation Department. In 21 instances the Police refused to endorse the applications and 8 applicants failed to attend the Head Police Office to support their applications. Of the total number of applications, 199 were from Hindus, 196 from Christians, 133 from Mahomedans, 77 from Parsees, and 3 from Jews.

(16) 185 applications for Certificates of Identity were received for report by the Criminal Investigation Department. Three applicants were referred to the authorities of their respective districts for the certificates and one did not attend the Head Police Office to receive his certificate. Of the total number of applications, 67 were from Mahomedans, 55 from Hindus, 53 from Parsis and 10 from Christians.

The number of applications for passports and certificates of identity received for report during the year under reference was unusually heavy. The cause of the increase is of course due to the restrictions placed on British subjects travelling abroad during the continuance of war conditions.

(17) The Finger Print Bureau has maintained its efficiency. 5,263 slips were received during the year for identification as against 5,143 in 1,914. 1,640 slips were traced as against 1,510 in 1914, giving a percentage of 31·16 as against 29·3 in 1914.

The total number of Finger Print slips on record at the close of the year was 45,087 as against 42,152 in 1914.

In addition to this work, the Finger Print Bureau took the finger impressions of 490 candidates for employment as sweepers in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality as against 628 in 1914. Of this number 9 were traced as having been previously convicted, as against 10 in 1914.

A separate record of finger print slips was also opened in connection with persons deported from British India under the Foreigners Act III of 1864. The finger print slips of 17 deportees were recorded during the year under report. Of this number two deportees who had returned to Bombay in contravention of the deportation orders were traced and identified by the Bureau.

(18) The Criminal Investigation Department continued to perform throughout the year the numerous extra duties that have arisen since the outbreak of the war.

The process of clearing Bombay of hostile aliens of both sexes was continued and finally completed during the year under report. Early in the year Government established internment camps at Belgaum and Khandalla, the former for hostile women and children, and the latter for Jesuit priests. On the question of the repatriation of hostile aliens arising, reports were submitted to Government recommending repatriation or exemption from repatriation in each individual case. On a final decision being arrived at, 22 women and 17 children were sent to the Camp at Belgaum from Bombay, while 5 Jesuit priests were sent to Khandalla and 2 to the Prisoners of War Camp at Ahmednagar.

(19) 44 German males and females and 3 Austrian females were permitted by the Government of India to leave from various parts of India for Europe by sea from the Port of Bombay.

(20) 15 German males, 3 females and 7 children were sent to Bombay from Mombassa by the Military authorities. Five German males and 2 females were sent to Bombay from British East Africa, 4 German males were sent from the Seychelles, 1 German woman and her child were sent from Rangoon and 2 German males arrived from Busra. They were all met on arrival by the Criminal Investigation Department, the men were handed over to the Military Authorities and the women and children were sent to the Camp at Belgaum.

(21) 64 visits were paid by German and Austrian males and 82 visits by German and Austrian females to Bombay by rail from upcountry, whilst 60 German and 1 Austrian males, and 124 German and 26 Austrian females were granted permits to travel out of Bombay by rail under surveillance. These figures indicate the number of visits permitted in the aggregate and many were made by the same individual at various intervals, as necessity arose. The visits were permitted for medical treatment, attendance in the Courts in Bombay, and at the office of the Controller, Hostile Trading Concerns, in connection with the liquidation of hostile trading concerns, and, in the case of women, for the purpose of visiting their husbands at Ahmednagar, of journeying to the Camp at Belgaum, and of visiting Bombay for medical treatment.

(22) 15 Germans and 17 Austrians were sent by the Criminal Investigation Department to Calcutta for repatriation to Holland per S.S. "*Golconda*"; these included 4 men, 2 of whom were Jesuit priests, 6 women, 4 children, and 18 brothel-keepers and prostitutes.

(23) The Criminal Investigation Department continued to maintain close surveillance over all outgoing and incoming vessels throughout the year. At the instance of Government the passports of all passengers entering India by sea from the Port of Bombay were scrutinized by the Criminal Investigation Department from August 1915; the Criminal Investigation Department scrutinized 12,841 passports in this manner. 591 neutral and allied foreigners arrived in, and 659 left, Bombay by sea under permits granted to them either by the Government of Bombay, the Government of India or the Secretary of State. 100 neutral and allied foreigners arrived in Bombay by sea on 55 steamers without permits and were detained and reported to Government before being permitted to land. The Criminal Investigation Department reported on 93 applications from neutral and allied foreigners who were desirous of leaving by sea from Bombay.

(24) 1 Bulgarian sailor was found on board the S.S. "*Oceana*" and taken charge of and interned and was subsequently handed over to the Military authorities for removal to the Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar.

(25) 4 European Turkish subjects were found in Bombay early in the year. They were interned in His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, and finally deported by the Criminal Investigation Department to Jeddah with six other European and 6 Asiatic Turkish subjects. 8 Turkish subjects were sent to Bombay, 3 from Karachi, 2 from Rangoon, 2 from Hyderabad, and 1 from Kathiawar. These were also deported by the Criminal Investigation Department to Jeddah.

21 Turkish subjects were permitted to leave Bombay by sea and 1 to land.

276 Asiatic Turkish subjects were granted passes by the Criminal Investigation Department to travel out of Bombay by rail under Police surveillance, and 176 arrived in Bombay by rail.

27 Turkish and Persian political deportees arrived in Bombay from Busra and were taken charge of by the Criminal Investigation Department. 21 of them were interned in the jails at Thana and Bombay, whilst 6 were permitted to reside at large on parole in Bombay. One of the latter was subsequently sent to reside at Dharwar and one was sent to Bellary under the orders of Government.

Three Arab criminals were sent from Busra, to serve terms of imprisonment awarded to them for offences committed at Busra. The Criminal Investigation Department took them over and sent them to the local jails.

Four Turkish prisoners of war, who arrived from Busra, were taken over by the Criminal Investigation Department, and handed over to the Military authorities, Bombay.

One Turkish subject who was posing as a Persian, was found on board the S. S. "*Sardar*" from Busra. He was arrested and subsequently sent to Busra under the orders of Government.

(26) Owing to the Political situation in the Persian Gulf, the Commissioner of Police, Busra, requested in July 1915 that no Persian subject should be permitted to leave Bombay for Persian Gulf Ports unless in possession of a "no objection" pass issued by the Bombay Police. The Shipping Companies concerned were accordingly requested not to issue tickets to Persian subjects unless in possession of "no objection" passes issued to them by the Criminal Investigation Department. 131 Persian subjects were granted "no objection" passes by the Criminal Investigation Department to proceed from Bombay to Persian Gulf Ports.

In November 1915 the Commissioner of Police, Busra, telegraphed that no persons not belonging to the Expeditionary Forces would be permitted to land at Busra and Mohammerah unless recommended by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and in addition had good reason for going to these ports. The Steamship companies plying to these ports were requested not to issue tickets to intending passengers unless in possession of "no objection" passes from the Criminal Investigation Department. Seventeen "no objection" passes were issued during the period under report to passengers to these two ports.

(27) The Criminal Investigation Department made enquiries regarding 187 firms in Bombay at the request of Government, the Controller, Hostile Trading Concerns, Bombay, and numerous other Government and semi-Government offices. Fourteen firms and 2 individuals were warned by the Criminal Investigation Department at the request of Government against trading with the enemy.

(28) The editors of 12 local newspapers received warnings from Government through the Criminal Investigation Department against the publication of news prejudicial to the interests of Government and the Military authorities.

(29) Six applications for assistance from the War Relief Fund were received for report by the Criminal Investigation Department; whilst the Criminal Investigation Department reported on 20 applications for admittance into the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

(30) 1,299 letters, post-cards, and newspapers were scrutinized by the Criminal Investigation Department for the Postal Censor. Of this number 880 were read, 3 were found objectionable and 416 could not be read.

(31) Sixty cables were reported on by the Criminal Investigation Department for the Cable Censor, Bombay.

(32) 129 Military (Indian) prisoners were taken over by the Criminal Investigation Department on arrival in Bombay by sea from Busra and the various war-zones and were handed over to the Prison authorities.

Thirty-four persons who arrived in Bombay by sea were dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department under the Ingress into India Ordinance during the year. Of this number 12 arrived from Singapore, 4 from Mauritius, 4 from Marseilles, 3 from Egypt, 3 from Mesopotamia, 2 from Nairobi and 1 from each of the following places, *viz.*:—Mombassa, China, Hong-Kong, Barcelona, Liverpool and Zanzibar. Of the total, 14 were sent under escort to Lahore, 10 to Peshawar, 2 to Bhuj, and 1 to each of the following places, *viz*:—Aligarh, Pratabgarh, Jaunpur, Shahajanpore, Indore and Surat. One has been detained in the Common Prison, Bombay, and one was sent back to Mauritius.

Three persons were dealt with under the Defence of India Ordinance by the Criminal Investigation Department. One of them was subsequently deported to Europe while the order issued against the remaining two was withdrawn by Government after a period of 6 months.

Eleven Indians who were deported from Mombassa and 6 who were deported from Mauritius were taken charge of by the Criminal Investigation Department and sent under surveillance to their native places.

(33) Up to nearly the close of the year a daily report was submitted to Government on information supplied by the Criminal Investigation Department on rumours current in the city and on the general feeling of the public on passing events.

(34) The work of the correspondence branch increased during the year under report, the inward and outward correspondence numbers on the 31st December 1915 standing at 5,454 and 6,397 as against 4,253 and 5,377 for 1914.

The Criminal Investigation Department worked, throughout the year, in close touch with the Brigade Office and with the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.

Much of the work of the Criminal Investigation Department was of a confidential nature and did not find its way into the Courts or public records.

Preventive action.

22. During the year 1915 the Police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 36 persons as against 35 in 1914 and 57 in 1913.

New Sub-divisions.

23. Six new Indian Sub-Inspectors having returned from the Násik Training School in December it was found possible to open three new sub-divisions on the lines of the reorganization scheme at Khetwady, Hughes Road and Esplanade from the 1st January 1916. The new stations at Lamington Road and Gamdevi being under construction, the 2 new sub-divisions have to be worked from the present Khetwadi and Hughes Road Police Stations which are hired buildings. The new stations are likely to be completed shortly, and the existing hired buildings will then be relinquished. As soon as the Palton Road police station is also completed and equipped, the City will contain 11 stations working on the new model, out of the 17 originally proposed under my reorganization scheme.

The Indian Sub-Inspectors at the Colaba, Nagpada, Agripada, Princess Street, Maharbaudi, Harbour and Princes' and Victoria Dock Police Stations prosecuted successfully 1,635 of the more straightforward cases during the year.

A fresh batch of 6 men was sent to the Násik Training School in January 1916.

The Indian Sub-Inspectors' quarters in the compound of the Esplanade Police Court were taken over by this Department from the 1st May 1915. The quarters for the European Police Officers in the same compound are nearing completion and will be ready for occupation shortly.

Arms Act.

24. (*a*) The subjoined tables show the manner in which licenses under the Arms Act have been granted and distributed for the year under review, and from a perusal of Table "A" it will be seen that there has been an increase

of 12,878 in the number of licenses and permits granted when compared with the figures for the preceding year. The increase is due almost entirely to the increase in the number of permits for the purchase of arms. This naturally follows from the order issued on the outbreak of war that no person, exempted or otherwise, should be allowed to purchase arms without a special permit from this office to the licensed arms dealers. Many of these permits have been issued to officers proceeding on service and to other persons exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act. Import licences show an increase of 8.

Table "B" shows the different Communities to whom the licenses mentioned in item 6 (Table A) belong and Table B (1) shows the manner in which the 41 new licenses which were issued throughout the year have been distributed. The new licenses cover 95 weapons, of which 44 weapons belong to a Theatrical Company. These previously belonged to another Theatrical Company which went into liquidation (see Table B (2), item (2), columns 6 and 8).

From various causes 30 licenses were cancelled (Table B (2) ) involving 30 persons and 79 weapons; and the manner of their disposal is shown in Table B (3).

At the close of the year there were therefore 773 weapons held by 430 non-exempted persons under 485 licenses.

Of the 41 firms licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores, 5 are licensed to deal in arms of the prohibited bore, *viz.*, 3 European firms and 2 Indian firms, and 14 firms deal in sulphur and fuses only. The two new licenses shown in item 9 (Table A) were for the possession and sale of sulphur and fuses.

The stock of the different dealers was examined periodically and was found to be correct and in good order, and agreed with the account books.

From a glance at item 12 (Table A) it will be seen that 18,751 permits to purchase arms, ammuniton and military stores were issued during 1915 and when it is remembered that before most of these permits can be granted Civil Lists, Army Lists, Lists of exempted persons, as well as other lists, have to be scrutinised for the purpose of identifying the applicant, it will be seen that the work performed has been distinctly heavy. Nevertheless it has been performed without any increase to the staff of the Arms Department. A great deal of extra work arises from the fact that the Arms Act exempts certain persons, such as title holders, the possessor of a sword or decoration presented by Government, certain landowners and members of Municipal Boards or Committees, Volunteers of all castes and creeds, Anglo-Indians and others. Correspondence has to be entered into in many cases before a permit is granted, and if the applicant cannot substantiate his claim to exemption or if his identity cannot be satisfactorily vouched for, he is refused the necessary permit. A good deal of confusion arises from the fact that Indian Christians are apt to describe themselves as Anglo-Indians.

Regarding the verification of arms purchased by exempted persons, including Europeans, I may mention that 1,417 references were made. These references establish the fact of ownership only; and there is no method of tracing the subsequent history of the weapons after they once change hands. The only weapons easy to trace are those of persons holding licenses under the Act. If therefore all classes, without distinction, were required to take out licenses, or to register their weapons it would be an easy matter to trace the weapons afterwards and the vexed question of exemption under the Indian Arms Act would be set at rest.

Sixteen persons were prosecuted for offences under this Act, and convicted.

## TABLE "A".

| Serial No. | Description of Licenses. | Number of licenses granted in. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1914. | 1915. |
| 1 | Transport Licenses VIII, V ... ... | 308 | 357 |
| 2 | Registered Export Licenses ... ... | 998 | 988 |
| 3 | Export Licenses ... ... | 495 | 375 |
| 4 | Import Licenses ... ... | 297 | 315 |
| 5 | Journery Licenses ... ... | 123 | 120 |
| 6 | Possession Licenses for Arms Ammunition... ... | 474 | 485 |
| 7 | Possession Licenses for Military Stores, XV ... | 5 | 7 |
| 8 | Possession Licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition . | 49 | 54 |
| 9 | Dealers' Licenses ... ... | 39 | 41 |
| 10 | Permits to pubic servants ... ... | 130 | 87 |
| 11 | Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act). | 1,212 | 954 |
| 12 | Permits for the purchase of arms, ammunition, etc., introduced since the outbreak of war (August 1914). | 5,527 | 18,751 |
| 13 | Permits for H. M. the Amir's consignments ... | ..... | 1 |
| | Total ... | 9,657 | 22,535 |

## TABLE "B"

| Community. | Rifles. | Guns. | Revolvers. | Pistols. | Air Guns or Rifles. | Swords. | Sword-sticks. | Daggers. | Jumbias. | Kukris. | Kutiars. | Total amount of Gunpowder. | Total number of Arms. | Total number of licensed persons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Lbs. | | |
| Hindus ... ... ... | 11 | 109 | 37 | 15 | 3 | 99 | 13 | 11 | 2 | ... | ... | 1½ | 300 | 139 |
| Parsis ... ... ... | 42 | 64 | 71 | 18 | 2 | 20 | 11 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 237 | 141 |
| Native Christians ... ... | 4 | 57 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 65 | 69 |
| Mohomedans ... ... ... | 24 | 40 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 43 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 170 | 75 |
| Japanese ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 |
| Jews ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Europeans, not exempt. (See column 13, Schedule 1, Indian Arms Rules) ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... | 81 | 273 | 136 | 43 | 12 | 162 | 24 | 43 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11½ | 778 | 430 |

## TABLE "B (1)".

| Community. | Rifles. | Guns. | Revolvers. | Pistols. | Air Guns or Rifles. | Swords. | Sword-sticks. | Daggers. | Kukris. | Total number of Arms. | Total number of licensed persons. | Total number of New Licenses granted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindus ... ... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 18 | 11 | 11 |
| Parsis ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Native Christians .. | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Mohomedans ... | 5 | ... | 7 | 3 | 1 | 24 | ... | 19 | ... | 59 | 12 | 12 |
| Japanese ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Jews ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Europeans, not exempt. (See Column 13, Schedule 1, Indian Arms Rules). | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... | 7 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 95 | 41 | 41 |

TABLE "B" (2).

| Community. | Rifles. | Guns. | Revolvers. | Pistols. | Swords. | Sword-sticks. | Daggers. | Total number of Arms. | Total number of licensed persons. | Total number of cancelled licenses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindus ... ... ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Parsis ... ... ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 19 | 48 | 4 | 4 |
| Native Cristians ... ... | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Mohomedans ... ... | 2 | 5 | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 13 | 10 | 10 |
| Japanese ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jews ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... | 4 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 27 | 1 | 19 | 79 | 30 | 30 |

TABLE "B" (3).

| Arms how disposed of. | Arms. | Licenses. |
|---|---|---|
| Deposited in Office ... ... ... | 10 | 10 |
| Sold or handed over to authorized persons ... ... | 4 | 3 |
| Licenses countersigned for Presidency by Revenue Commissioner's Bombay Licenses cancelled. | 2 | 2 |
| New licenses granted to relatives of deceased license-holders ... | 2 | 2 |
| Exempted as the owner became Consul for Cuba ... ... | 2 | 2 |
| Exempted as the owner became Sub-Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. | 2 | ..... |
| No trace ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| Removed to another district (2 left India) ... ... | 12 | 9 |
| Theatrical Company changing hands. New license issued to the new company. | 44 | 1 |
| Total ... | 79 | 30 |

Explosives Act.

(*b*) The subjoined Table "C" shows the number of licenses granted under the Explosives Act and the different heads under which they were issued. There were 340 licenses issued, *i.e.*, 21 more than the previous year. Two new magazines were erected for the storage of fireworks. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fireworks and blasting powder, and other places inspected under the Act were maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

Four persons were prosecuted and convicted under the Act.

TABLE "C".

| Serial No. | Description of Licenses. | Forms in which licenses were issued. | Number of licenses granted in 1914. | Number of licenses granted in 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Manufacture, Possession and Sale ... ... | A | 14 | 14 |
| 2 | Possession and Sale ... ... ... | B | 127 | 168 |
| 3 | Possession ... ... ... | C | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | Do. ... ... ... | F | ... | 1 |
| 5 | Licenses in Form E (*bonâ fide* blasting purposes) . | E | 109 | 108 |
| 6 | Sale ... ... ... | L | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | General Transport Licenses (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3273, General Department, dated 12th July 1910. | II | 52 | 31 |
| 8 | Magazine Buildings ... ... ... | J | 12 | 14 |
| | Total ... | | 319 | 340 |

(*c*) Under the Petroleum Act 82 licenses were issued as against 73 in 1914. There are 19 motor owners possessing licenses to store and transport dangerous petroleum. The godowns are built in accordance with the Regulations. Petroleum Act.

TABLE "D".

| Serial No. | Description of Licenses. | Number of Licenses granted in | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1914. | 1915. |
| 1 | General import licenses ... ... ... | 6 | 7 |
| 2 | Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ... | 6 | 8 |
| 3 | General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ... | 8 | 7 |
| 4 | Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ... | 4 | 4 |
| 6 | Possession licenses (dangerous) ... ... ... | 10 | 14 |
| 7 | Possession and transport (motor owners) ... ... | 19 | 19 |
| 8 | Carbide of calcium, possession and transport ... | 20 | 23 |
| | Total ... | 73 | 82 |

(*d*) Twenty-nine licenses were issued under the Poisons Act. The stock and sale books of the dealers were carefully kept. Poisons Act.

(*e*) Under the Motor Vehicles Act there were 733 motor vehicles registered as compared with 558 in 1914 and 540 in 1913. The war does not appear to have affected the trade in motor vehicles in Bombay to any great extent, nor did it seem to have interfered much in 1915 with the export of such articles from European Countries which supplied Bombay before the war. American vehicles registered by the Department numbered 210. Motor Vehicles Act.

Motor vehicles registered in Bombay since 1905 number 4,329, of which 115 are lorries. Of this total number about 2,482 cars and 70 lorries are running in Bombay. The driving licenses issued in connection with these vehicles numbered 4,027.

There were 173 vehicles licensed to ply for hire and 50 to let for hire. These were thoroughly inspected in March and in October. They are only passed if they conform to a certain standard of fitness. This standard is expected to be maintained as far as possible throughout the year; but the monsoon season affects cars to such an extent, that they usually have to be entirely renovated in September and October.

A certain portion of the time of the Motor Vehicles Department is occupied in examining the meters fitted to these cars, and that they are kept in good order and are reliable is due to the vigilance of this Department. During 1915 no complaints were received of meters registering excessive fares.

The drivers licensed for Public Conveyance Vehicles undergo certain tests in driving, are examined in the mechanism of the car and must be acquainted with the rules of the road. Two hundred and twenty-six taxi drivers' licenses were issued during the year.

During the year there were 414 motor car accidents, 22 of which proved fatal. Of the latter 17 were more or less due to the fault of the pedestrian and 5 to the fault of the driver. Two of the latter were cases of collision, one of a motor cycle with a victoria and the other of a motor car with a victoria. In both cases the drivers of the motor vehicles died from the injuries they received.

An officer of the Motor Vehicles Department has been despatched to Poona and Sátára whenever required for the purpose of examining motor vehicles and testing drivers.

Under the Motor Vehicles Act there were 364 prosecutions and 301 convictions.

The new Motor Vehicles Rules came into force on the 10th December and the introduction of the fee of Rs. 10 for a new motor driving license has done

much to make licensees realise that they should renew their licenses on or before the date of their expiration. The examination of applicants for driving licenses is now in working order, and from the experience gained by the Motor Vehicles Department the introduction of Rule 2 (2) has proved to be a most necessary provision.

TABLE "E".

| | | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Number of vehicles registered ... ... ... | 558 | 733 |
| 2 | Total number of motor vehicles registered since 1905 ... | ..... | 4,214 |
| 3 | Total number of heavy motor vehicles registered since 1905. | ..... | 115 |
| 4 | Approximate number of motor vehicles in Bombay ... | 2,123 | 2,482 |
| 5 | Approximate number of motor heavy vehicles in Bombay . | ..... | 70 |
| 6 | General numbers in Bombay City ... ... | 33 | 21 |
| 7 | Number of transfers effected ... ... ... | 699 | 1,054 |
| 8 | Number of vehicles licensed to ply for hire... ... | 186 | 173 |
| 9 | Number of vehicles licensed to let for hire ... ... | 51 | 50 |
| 10 | Number of motor driving licenses issued ... ... | 3,793 | 4,027 |
| 11 | Number of accidents (including fatal) ... ... | 311 | 414 |
| 12 | Number of fatal accidents ... ... ... | 23 | 22 |
| 13 | Number of prosecutions ... ... ... | 220 | 364 |
| 14 | Number of convictions ... ... ... | 162 | 301 |
| 15 | Number of cases acquitted ... ... ... | 58 | 63 |
| 16 | Number of drivers warned by Head Office for minor offences. | 127 | 140 |
| 17 | Number of public motor car licenses suspended by Head Office. | 17 | 44 |
| 18 | Number of cars broken up or removed out of the Presidency. | 5 | 18 |

Tram Cars.

(*f*) Table "F" shows the manner in which accidents occurred to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of Tram cars. There has been a very appreciable reduction in the number of accidents. There were 5 fatal accidents against 6 in 1914.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were Girgaum 20, Parel 19, Ripon Road 16, Esplanade Road 13, Byculla 13, and the smallest number of accidents are recorded at Abdul Rehman Street 4, Pydhownie 5, and Bori Bunder 6.

## TABLE "F".

### *Tram Car Accidents.*

| Nature of accidents. | Total number of accidents. | | How distributed (1915). | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Passengers: | | Pedestrians. | In collision with | | | |
| | 1914. | 1915. | Alighting. | Boarding. | | Tram cars. | Motor cars. | Carts and other vehicles. | |
| Slight accidents ... | 243 | 218 | 66 | 12 | 116 | 7 | 2 | 29 | 232 |
| Serious do. ... | 25 | 14 | | | | | | | |
| Fatal do. ... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 |
| Total, 1915 ... | ... | 237 | 67 | 13 | 118 | 7 | 2 | 30 | 237 |
| Total, 1914 ... | 274 | .... | 89 | 22 | 127 | 6 | 2 | 28 | 274 |

### *Number of Trams running and Mileage covered.*

| | Bogie. | Single. | Two car trams. | Mileage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 ... ... ... | 100 | 50 | 60 | 3,775,314 |
| 1915 ... ... ... | 100 | 50 | 40 | 5,213,469 |

(*g*) Licenses for 12 theatres, 7 cinema-theatres and 1 Skating Rink were renewed during the year. During the Máhim Fair two temporary licenses were granted for cinema shows. The Excelsior, Gaiety and Edwardes theatres have been used for cinema exhibitions throughout the year. Theatres.

There were 312 performance licenses issued during the year, and only such plays as have been passed by the Criminal Investigation Department are allowed to be performed. Seventy-eight plays were sent for review, 8 of which were found objectionable. The inspection of films is also receiving the attention of the Theatre Department.

The different theatres and cinema shows were frequently inspected. Improvements suggested by the Municipal and Improvement Trust Engineers have been carried out, except in cases where expenditure on them appeared unduly heavy. In such cases a reasonable period has been granted for the completion of the work. Before licenses were granted or renewed inspections were also carried out by the Electrical Engineer, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, the Telephone Authorities and the Theatre Department of my office, and any suggestions made by them have as far as possible been effected. All the theatres have now an efficient fire control, and the water tanks fixed for this purpose hold sufficient water to keep a fire under control until the arrival of the Fire Brigade. The chemical extinguishers have been improved, and the exits both in auditorium and leading from the stage are now sufficient in number.

25. During the year under report 2,432 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The details of the Haj Season will be found in the report of the Protector of Pilgrims which will shortly be submitted to Government. Pilgrims.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1915 was 177 and the aggregate amount of the estimated loss of property was. Rs. 6,08,753. The figures for the preceding year were :— Fire.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Fires ... ... ... ... ... | 332 |
| Value of property lost ... ... ... ... | 76,98,494 |

Statement D. Police Establishment.

27. An additional force of 1 Deputy Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 1 Sub-Inspector, 14 Head Constables and 120 Constables was sanctioned for the introduction of the intermediate scheme for the Dock Police (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4737, dated 5th July 1915, and Judicial Department letter No. 6953, dated 11th October 1915).

The strength of the Sanitary Police remained the same as last year. The population of the City according to the Census of 1911 is 9,79,445 and the proportion of crime to population stands at 1 to 22·53 as compared with 1 to 24·01 in 1914 and 1 to 24·60 in 1913.

The proportion of true crime to each Police unit stands at 14·44 as compared with 14·25 in 1914 and 14·04 in 1913.

Armament. Statement E.

28. There was no change in the Armament of the force in the year of review.

Punishments and rewards.

29. During the year 372 officers and men were punished as compared with 289 in 1914 and 384 in 1913.

The details are as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Departmentally | ... | ... | ... | 348 |
| Judicially | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Dismissed | ... | ... | ... | 18 |

Of the total number punished departmentally, 6 were European and 342 were Indians. One European Sergeant and one Indian Sub-Inspector were dismissed. As usual the majority of punishments were of a minor character for small misdemeanours.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (*a*) | By the issue of Good Service Tickets | | ... | 754 |
| (*b*) | „ grant of silver stripes | | ... | ... |
| (*c*) | „ „ two stripes | ... | ... | 42 |
| (*d*) | „ „ one stripe | ... | ... | 180 |
| (*e*) | „ A'bkári Department | ... | ... | 8 |
| (*f*) | „ Magistrate | ... | ... | 78 |
| (*g*) | „ Commissioner of Police | | ... | 318 |
| (*h*) | Otherwise rewarded | ... | ... | 74 |
| | | | | 1,454 |

Four hundred and three men were promoted to higher grades in the ordinary course. The men mentioned under (*g*) above received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good or plucky work, while those under (*h*) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The King's Police Medal was awarded to Messrs. Griffith and Harker, Inspector S. Favel, Inspector J. Stenson, Inspector Khán Sáheb F. M. Taqi and Police Constable No. 812/E Dhondu Narayen for meritorious services.

The work done by the undermentioned Constables of the Bombay City Police Force is worth mentioning :—

Police Constables Nos. 494/D and 459/D did excellent work in arresting 2 European soldiers who had committed theft in a brothel in the C. Division. One of the soldiers was armed with a bayonet and threatened to injure the men who attempted to arrest them, and thus managed to effect their escape. An alarm being raised, however, the two Constables pursued them and eventually succeeded in arresting them near Golpitha. A plucky act was performed by Police Constable No. 155/F Gunpat Mahadev, who grappled with two desperate men, one of whom was armed with an open knife. The road where the Constable faced the men is very lonely, and the Constable might have suffered serious injury, had not assistance fortunately been forthcoming from a police chowky in the neighbourhood. The Magistrate commended the work done by the Constable and recommended him for a reward. The praiseworthy action of another Constable No. 812/E, Dhondu Narayen, has been recognized by the grant of the King's Police Medal.

On the 11th November 1915 Police Constable No. 875/B Dadoo Babaji seized and held down a desperate house breaker who stabbed him 4 times in an attempt to escape. Though bleeding from wounds in the shoulder, abdomen, back and collarbone, the Constable clung to his assailant until help arrived, when the accused was arrested and the knife was snatched from his hands. It is worthy of note that the same Constable was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Medal for saving the life of a drowning man in the Cowasji Patel Tank in the year 1904.

The Divisional Constabulary have performed much good work in connection with crime and in several cases have shown considerable acumen and tenacity.

30. Exclusive of Europeans, the number of officers able to read and write was 199 against 215 in 1914, and of these 66 are literate in English as against 78 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of literate officers is to a certain extent due to a number of Jemadárs having retired from the force during the year under review. Literate Constables numbered 870 as compared with 799 in 1914 and 908 in 1913. Of the 870 literate Constables 57 are literate in English as against 56 in the preceding year. **Education.**

The Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail Sobani Free Night School was attended throughout the year by 21 Mussalman Constables, 10 of whom can now converse freely and write.

The Head Quarter English School was attended throughout the year by about 200 Constables, which number rose to 230 at the close of the year. Examinations were held as usual in April and October, rewards being granted to the successful candidates. At the close of the year 1914 the school was divided into five classes, a sixth class being added in May 1915. This number of classes has proved a very considerable burden on Mr. Adilshah, the Master; and were it not for the gratuitous assistance received from Mr. Adilshah's son and one of the clerks of the Head Police Office, who has devoted himself to teaching the men during his leisure hours, it would have been necessary to reduce the classes and the number of men under tuition. It is to be hoped that when the financial situation is more promising Government will find it possible to increase the teaching staff. Another point which will require settlement in the not distant future concerns the school building. At present, through the courtesy of the Educational authorities, we make use of the Elphinstone Middle School for the morning and evening classes. But it is possible that this building may at some future date be demolished, in which case new quarters will have to be found for the Police Constables' English School. In any future proposals for the erection of new buildings in the Head Police Office compound, for the relief of the congestion in the Head Police Office, the question of providing accommodation for the school might suitably be borne in mind. For, in spite of the fact that the students are grown men, who can only spare a little time every day from their somewhat fatiguing post and patrol duty, the school has shown promising results, and several Constables have reaped considerable advantage from the tuition imparted by Mr. Adilsha, to whom my best acknowledgments are due for his steady work.

31. The following are the details of casualties for the year 1915 :— **Casualties.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Resignations ... ... | ... 143 |
| Discharged ... ... | ... 30 |
| Dismissals ... ... | ... 18 |
| Deaths ... ... | ... 35 |
| Retirement on pension or gratuity ... | ... 38 |
| | 264 |

The number of recruits enlisted during the year 1915 was 343 against 395 in 1914 and 309 in 1913.

Great difficulty has been experienced in securing sufficient recruits to keep the force upto the sanctioned strength. Efforts to maintain the supply at the normal by reducing the standard of height, etc., were of little avail and in consequence we have had to contend with many vacancies in the additional strength sanctioned for the Alexandra Dock, to say nothing of the ordinary

vacancies in the force. Continuous recruiting for the Army has naturally affected the supply of recruits for the Police; while a widespread rumour to the effect that the City Police were likely to be sent to the Front on Military service also militated against the free enlistment of Maráthas. This rumour has now died down, and efforts are still being made through friends to obtain more men. Nevertheless I anticipate that for some months to come the force will be appreciably below its sanctioned strength.

Direct recruiting from the British Army having naturally ceased with the outbreak of war, we have also experienced difficulty in recruiting suitable men for the European cadre. But once hostilities have ceased, there should be no difficulty in obtaining, as before, a full complement of European Police.

**Health.**

32. The number of admissions into the Northcote Police Hospital during 1915 was 2,991 as compared with 3,119 in 1914 and 3,133 in 1913. Of the number of Police admitted, 25 were suffering from Tuberculosis. The daily average on the sick list was as follows:—

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| Indian Constabulary ... ... | 55·66 | 56·11 |
| European Police ... ... | 0·57 | 0·12 |

I have inserted a chart showing the percentage of sickness in the force during the last four years. The yellow line refers to the year under report.

**Inspection of Arms and Accoutrements.**

33. Arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in proper order.

Musketry practice was held this year as it was possible to obtain the loan of the Rifle Range at Colába. The European Police and the Indian Sub-Inspectors completed their annual practice at the Revolver Range in the compound of the Head Police Office.

**Street Accidents.**

34. During the year under report 1,422 were injured and 47 persons were killed by accidents as compared with 1,252 and 60 killed in the preceding year.

The following are the details:—

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|---|---|---|
| By Tram Cars ... ... | 5 | 232 |
| „ Motor Cars ... ... | 22 | 392 |
| „ Hack Victorias ... ... | 2 | 327 |
| „ Other Public Conveyances ... ... | 11 | 173 |
| „ Private Conveyances (other than Motor cars) . | 7 | 298 |
| | 47 | 1,422 |

**Conveyances.**

35. During 1915 the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay was as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public vehicles ... ... ... | | | 11,324 |
| Private „ ... ... ... | | | 8,164 |
| Motors ... | Private ... | 2,259 | ... 2,482 |
| | Plying for hire... | 223 | ... |

This shows a decrease of 1,392 public conveyances (excluding motor cars) and an increase of 1,395 private vehicles. Motor vehicles increased by 359, Public Conveyances comprised 1,847 Hack Victorias, 46 Riding Hackeries, 9,419 Labour Carts, 10 Hand Carts and 2 single Bullock Carts.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Department and the Divisional police prosecuted 2,256 drivers for offences against the Act, while 14,382 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 394 drivers were warned by the Department and 12 licenses were cancelled.

The Public Land Conveyance Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Wilson, rejected 592 horses and 25 victorias as unfit for further use.

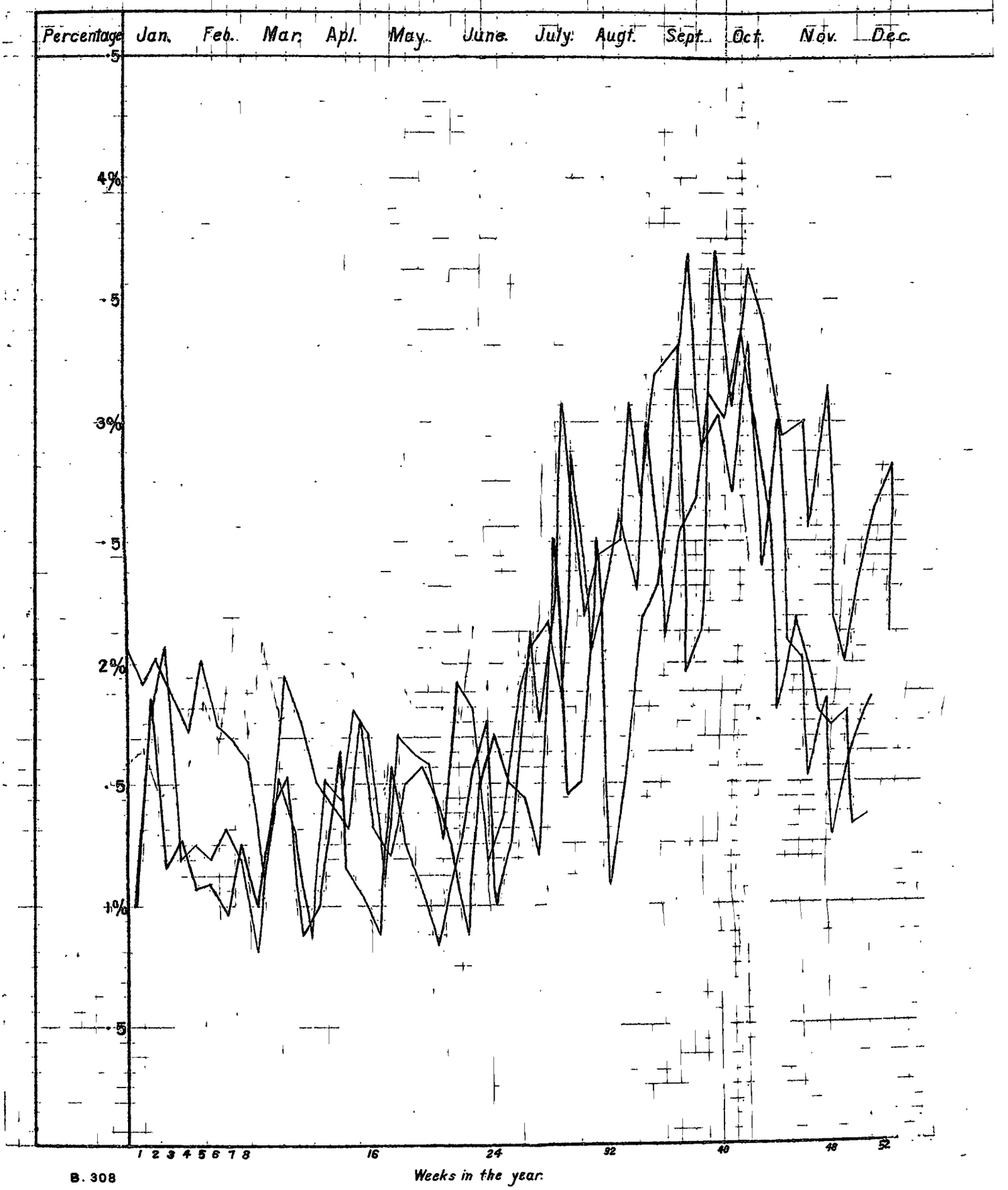
**Miscellaneous.**

36. (*a*) The Police Notice Office which was started in the year 1911 circulated 9,618 paragraphs and 67 supplements dealing with murders, thefts, deserters, persons wanted, etc. During the year under review this office had in

*To face para on health*

# CHART SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF SICKNESS.

## IN THE FORCE




B. 308

addition to issue 40 pages of orders and to print certain forms required by the Criminal Investigation Department. The present type machine has been found inadequate to cope with the growing needs of this branch, and it is therefore proposed to purchase a "Multigraph" machine, the necessity for which has been explained in my letter No. 1667/5, dated 23rd February 1916.

(*b*) Among the miscellaneous work performed during the year I have already mentioned the repatriation by the Criminal Investigation Department of various destitute persons to their homes. Besides these, with funds specially collected from time to time for the purpose, two persons were helped to Peshâwar, 3 to Mauritius, 2 boys to Muradabad, 4 Arabs to Aden, Mohammerah and Basra, a Mahomedan to Delhi, and some Hindu and Musalman women and children to Mysore, Broach, Rámpur and Benares. A subscription was raised to enable a poor Mahomedan youth to undergo a course of tuition at Davar's College of Commerce; and in a considerable number of cases help was afforded by the Police in the settlement of domestic difficulties and disputes.

37. Harmony prevailed as usual between the Magistracy and the Police.

38. As this is the last occasion on which it will fall to my lot to report upon the working of the Bombay City Police, I take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the officers and men of all ranks who throughout a period of nearly seven years have assisted me in the police administration of this City. Government are already aware from reports made on other occasions of the obligations under which I rest to Mr. Griffith, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Harker for their valuable assistance and unremitting labour, particularly since the commencement of the war. I am likewise indebted to the Divisional Superintendents, Messrs. Sanderson, Williamson, Mayers, Walker, Priestley and Cauty, who form the main link between the Commissioner and the rank and file of the Divisional Police force, as also between the Head Police Office and the general public. Chief Inspector Giles has earned my full approval for the manner in which he has dealt with the increased volume of work in the Arms and Ammunition and Motor Vehicles Departments, and for his steady work in connection with Theatres, Poisons, Petroleum and Explosives.

The Criminal Investigation Department has shouldered a heavy burden of work since August 1914, and much of the credit for all that has been accomplished in the various branches of that Department lies with Superintendent Sullivan, Inspector Morris, who has now become a Divisional Superintendent, and Inspectors Favel, Khan Saheb Kavâsji Petigara, Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussain Taki, Khan Saheb Faizulla Mahomed Taki, and Inspectors Raghunathrao, Jefferies and Vagal. Inspector Down, Commandant of the Mounted Police, and Inspector Lloyd have worked hard to bring the Mounted Branch to a high state of efficiency and have shared my gratification at seeing the Mounted Police forming part of the escort of the incoming and departing Viceroys. Superintendent Murray and Subhedârs Shankarprasad and Gulam Mahomed Sahebzada have grappled successfully with the miscellaneous duties of the Headquarter division, including the administration of the Armed Police. Among the Divisional Inspectors it is worth noting that Inspector Finan, together with the European Sergeants under him, has earned very high praise for his work in the Government Dockyard from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, while among others worthy of special mention are Inspectors Stenson, Bishop-Smith and O'Brien. It is within a comparatively recent date that Indian Sub-Inspectors have been appointed as an integral portion of the Force; but several of them have already shown great promise and will in due course have to be given promotion to higher grades. The clerical staff of the Head Police Office deserves mention for its constant attention to duty, and I have pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the excellent work performed by the Head Clerk, Mr. Vinayakrao Dinanath, the second clerk, Mr. Chhaganlal Maneklal Trijoriwalla, and the Accountant, Mr. Shivram Krishna Joshi.

Police work in the City of Bombay is becoming year by year more exacting, and as the City expands and education grows more widespread the problems confronting the Police Force will become more frequent and more

intricate. But there is little fear for the future if the Force works as loyally to carry out the policy and wishes of Government as it has during the period of my Commissionership. I can only conclude by once again expressing my sense of obligation to the Deputy Commissioners and the officers and men of all ranks who have supported me through the difficulties and emergencies of the last seven years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. M. EDWARDES,

Commissioner of Police.

# STATEMENT A

## STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

*Return*

| Serial No. | Law. | Offence | Number pending from previous year. | Number reported in the year. | Number in which investigation was refused. | Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6). | Number proved or declared to be false. | Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | *Sections of Indian Penal Code.* | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119 ... | Abetment of cognizable offence. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 120B (1) ... | Cognizable criminal conspiracy. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... | Offences relating to the Army and Navy. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... ... | Offences relating to coin ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | |
| 4 | 255 to 263A ... ... | Offences relating to stamps . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 467 and 471 ... ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 489A to 489D ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 212 to 216, 216A ... | Harbouring an offender ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 224, 225, 225B and 226... | Other offences against public justice. | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... |
| 9 | 143 to 153, 157, 158, 159. | Rioting or unlawful assembly. | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171 ... | Personating public servant or soldier. | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 40 | ... | 40 | ... | 1 |
| | CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303, 306 ... | Murder ... ... ... | 2 | 17 | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 307 ... ... ... | Attempts at murder ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| 13 | 304, 308 ... ... | Culpable homicide ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 14 | 376 ... ... ... | Rape by a person other than the husband. | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 1 |
| 15 | 377 ... ... ... | Unnatural offence ... ... | ... | 17 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 |
| 16 | 317, 318 ... ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth. | 1 | 10 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309 ... ... | Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide. | 1 | 52 | ... | 53 | ... | 2 |
| 18 | 325, 326, 329, 331, 333 335. | Grievous hurt ... ... | 4 | 182 | 1 | 185 | 1 | 2 |
| 19 | 328 ... ... ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt. | ... | 9 | 2 | 7 | ... | 1 |
| 20 | 324, 327, 330, 332 ... | Hurt ... ... ... | 2 | 207 | ... | 209 | 2 | 1 |
| 21 | 363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. | 1 | 92 | 1 | 92 | ... | 1 |
| 22 | 346 to 348 ... ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion. | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | 1 | ... |
| 23 | 353, 354, 356, 357 ... | Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. | ... | 61 | ... | 61 | ... | 2 |
| 24 | 304A, 338 ... ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. | 2 | 24 | ... | 26 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 13 | 703 | 5 | 711 | 5 | 13 |
| | CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.* | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 395, 397, 398, 399, 402 . | Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397, 398 . | Robbery ... ... ... | 2 | 48 | 1 | 49 | 3 | 2 |
| 27 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences. | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 28 | 428, 429 ... ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal. | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |

# PART I.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915.

*of Cases.*

| Number pending at end of year. | True Cases. | | | | Total Magistrate's true cases. | Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction. | Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15). | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Convicted. | Discharged or acquitted. | Not detected or apprehended. | Total true cases (columns 9+11+12+13). | | | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15. | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 13 | 6 | 6 | 25 | ... | ... | 25 | |
| 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | |
| 2 | 23 | 7 | 7 | 37 | ... | ... | 37 | |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 18 | ... | ... | 18 | |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 lunatic. |
| ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 12 | ... | ... | 12 | |
| ... | 5 | 4 | 4 | 14 | ... | ... | 14 | |
| ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | |
| ... | 42 | 7 | ... | 49 | ... | ... | 49 | 2 died; 2 withdrawn. |
| 7 | 56 | 94 | 25 | 176 | 9 | 1 | 185 | 38 compounded. |
| 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| 3 | 80 | 103 | 20 | 208 | 5 | ... | 208 | 62 compounded. |
| 1 | 32 | 10 | 48 | 91 | 5 | ... | 96 | 1 withdrawn. |
| ... | 8 | ... | 2 | 10 | 2 | ... | 12 | 1 non-cognizable convicted. |
| ... | 46 | 8 | 4 | 58 | 7 | ... | 65 | 1 transferred; 1 compounded; 1 withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable convicted; 1 non-cognizable acquitted. |
| ... | 11 | 14 | 1 | 26 | ... | ... | 26 | 4 compounded. |
| 17 | 301 | 247 | 124 | 677 | 28 | 1 | 705 | 1 lunatic; 2 died; 1 transferred; 105 compounded; 4 withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable convicted; 1 non-cognizable acquitted. |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 21 | 8 | 14 | 44 | 1 | ... | 45 | |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | |

STATEMENT A—

| Serial No. | Law. | Offence. | Number pending from previous year. | Number reported in the year. | Number in which investigation was refused. | Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6). | Number proved or declared to be false. | Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued. | | | | | | |
| 29 | 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460. | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. | 41 | 1,312 | 115 | 1,238 | 4 | 4 |
| 30 | 311, 400, 401 ... ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 43 | 1,367 | 117 | 1,293 | 7 | 6 |
| | | CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.* | | | | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 ... ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement. | ... | 46 | 2 | 44 | ... | 2 |
| 32 | 336, 337 ... ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life. | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 2 |
| 33 | 374 ... ... ... | Compulsory labour ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 68 | 2 | 66 | ... | 4 |
| | | CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.* | | | | | | |
| 34 | 379 to 382 ... ... | Theft ... { of cattle ... / ordinary ... | ... 87 | ... 5,174 | ... 302 | ... 4,959 | ... 50 | ... 83 |
| 35 | 406 to 409 ... ... | Criminal breach of trust ... | 44 | 590 | 3 | 640 | 6 | 24 |
| 36 | 411 to 414 ... ... | Receiving stolen property ... | 5 | 154 | 2 | 157 | ... | 8 |
| 37 | 419, 420 ... ... | Cheating ... ... ... | 20 | 290 | 1 | 309 | ... | 11 |
| 38 | 447, 448, 453 & 456 ... | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... |
| 39 | 461, 462 ... ... | Breaking closed receptacle ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 156 | 6,230 | 308 | 6,078 | 56 | 126 |
| | | CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.* | | | | | | |
| 40 | 295 to 297 ... ... | Offences against religion ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws. | Public nuisances ... ... | 2 | 180 | ... | 182 | 1 | ... |
| 42 | ..... | Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. | 162 | 35,098 | ... | 35,260 | ... | 13 |
| 43 | ..... | Criminal Tribes Act ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 164 | 35,278 | ... | 35,442 | 1 | 13 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | 376 | 43,686 | 432 | 43,630 | 69 | 163 |

*Police Commissioner's Office:*
*Bombay, 1st May 1915.*

PART I—*continued.*

| Number pending at end of year. | True Cases. | | | | Total Magistrate's true cases. | Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction. | Grand totals of true cases (columns 14 + 15). | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Convicted. | Discharged or acquitted. | Not detected or apprehended. | Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13). | | | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 41 | 316 | 27 | 846 | 1,304 | 2 | ... | 1,306 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 43 | 338 | 36 | 863 | 1,354 | 2 | ... | 1,368 | |
| ... | 7 | 32 | 3 | 44 | 24 | ... | 68 | 19 compounded. |
| 1 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 19 | ... | ... | 19 | 3 compounded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 16 | 37 | 8 | 63 | 24 | ... | 87 | 22 compounded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 98 | 2,512 | 174 | 2,031 | 5,019 | 35 | 6 | 5,054 | 5 lunatics; 6 transferred; 1 withdrawn. |
| 20 | 321 | 47 | 220 | 591 | 120 | 22 | 711 | 2 transferred; 1 withdrawn. |
| 1 | 116 | 31 | 1 | 150 | 1 | ... | 151 | 1 withdrawn. |
| 10 | 172 | 38 | 77 | 288 | 37 | 6 | 325 | 1 transferred; 1 withdrawn. |
| ... | 9 | 3 | ... | 12 | 75 | 4 | 87 | 1 compounded. |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 129 | 3,131 | 293 | 2,329 | 6,061 | 268 | 38 | 6,329 | 5 lunatics; 9 transferred; 4 withdrawn; 1 compounded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| 2 | 154 | 17 | 8 | 179 | 6 | 2 | 185 | 1 withdrawn. |
| 135 | 34,214 | 882 | ... | 35,096 | 6,373 | 6,132 | 41,469 | 16 transferred; 10 withdrawn. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 137 | 34,368 | 899 | 8 | 35,275 | 6,380 | 6,134 | 41,655 | 16 transferred; 11 withdrawn. |
| 329 | 38,177 | 1,519 | 3,339 | 43,467 | 6,704 | 6,173 | 50,171 | 6 lunatics; 2 died; 26 transferred; 128 compounded; 19 withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable convicted; 1 non-cognizable acquitted. |

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

# STATEMENT A—PART II.

## RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915.

*Return of Persons concerned in cases.*

| Serial Number. | Law. | Offence. | Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police. | Arrested by the Police during the year. | Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. | Released by Magistrate's order before trial. | Number of persons tried. | Number convicted. | Number acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. | Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year. | Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Number arrested. | Number convicted. | Number acquitted or discharged. | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | *Sections of Indian Penal Code.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1) ... | Abetment of cognizable offence ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Cognizable criminal conspiracy ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 180, 138 ... | Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... | Offences relating to coin ... ... ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | 255 to 263A ... | Offences relating to stamps ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | 467 and 471 ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory notes. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6 | 489A to 489D ... | Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7 | 212 to 216 and 216A. | Harbouring an offender ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8 | 224, 225, 225B and 226. | Other offences against public justice ... ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | 143 to 153, 157, 158, 160. | Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171 ... | Personating public servant or soldier ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... | 37 | 35 | 2 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303, 396 ... | Murder ... ... .. ... ... ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12 | 307 ... ... | Attempts at murder ... ... ... ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 lunatic. |
| 13 | 304, 308 ... ... | Culpable homicide ... ... ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 14 | 376 ... ... | Rape by a person other than the husband ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 10 | 8 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15 | 377 ... ... | Unnatural offence ... ... ... ... | ... | 13 | ... | 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 16 | 317, 318 ... ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.. | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309 ... | Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide... ... | 1 | 52 | ... | 1 | 50 | 42 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 died; 1 withdrawn. |
| 18 | 325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335. | Grievous hurt ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 230 | ... | 2 | 231 | 74 | 147 | ... | 12 | 20 | 1 | 19 | 76 compounded. |
| 19 | 328 ... ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt. | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20 | 324, 327, 330, 332. | Hurt ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 269 | ... | 3 | 205 | 102 | 103 | ... | 2 | 0 | ... | 0 | 101 compounded. |
| 21 | 363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. | ... | 51 | ... | 1 | 50 | 35 | 15 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | 1 withdrawn. |
| 22 | 340 to 348 ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion. | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 non-cognizable convicted. |
| 23 | 353, 354, 356, 357. | Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. | ... | 102 | ... | 2 | 99 | 68 | 31 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 1 transferred; 6 withdrawn; 2 compounded; 1 non-cognizable convicted; 1 non-cognizable acquitted. |
| 24 | 304A, 338 ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. | 3 | 24 | ... | ... | 27 | 12 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 compounded. |
| | | Total ... | 10 | 792 | ... | 13 | 767 | 369 | 398 | ... | 18 | 45 | 1 | 44 | 1 lunatic; 2 died; 184 compounded; 1 transferred; 8 withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable convicted; 1 non-cognizable acquitted. |
| | | CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 395, 397, 398, 399, 402. | Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity. | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397, 399. | Robbery ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 49 | ... | 1 | 53 | 35 | 18 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | |
| 27 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 28 | 428, 429 ... ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | |
| 29 | 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460. | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. | 16 | 437 | ... | 6 | 445 | 396 | 59 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | |
| 30 | 311, 400, 401 ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total ... | 23 | 495 | ... | 7 | 500 | 432 | 78 | ... | 11 | 6 | ... | 6 | |
| | | CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ... | ... | 50 | ... | 1 | 58 | 9 | 49 | ... | ... | 43 | ... | 43 | 21 compounded. |
| 32 | 336, 337 ... ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... | ... | 19 | ... | 1 | 17 | 11 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 compounded. |
| 33 | 374 ... ... | Compulsory labour ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total ... | ... | 78 | ... | 2 | 75 | 20 | 55 | ... | 1 | 43 | ... | 43 | 25 compounded. |

## STATEMENT A—PART II—*continued.*

| Serial Number. | Law. | Offence. | Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as reported in cases reported to, or inquired into by the Police. | Arrested by the Police during the year. | Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. | Released by Magistrate's order before trial. | Number of persons tried. | Number convicted. | Number acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. | Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year. | Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases. Number arrested. | Number convicted. | Number acquitted or discharged. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | *Sections of Indian Penal Code.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 379 to 382 | Theft ... of cattle | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Theft ... ordinary | 23 | 3,428 | ... | 31 | 3,079 | 2,680 | 249 | ... | 29 | 45 | ... | 37 | 6 transferred; 5 lunatics; 1 died. |
| 35 | 406 to 409 | Criminal breach of trust | 12 | 413 | ... | 9 | 402 | 327 | 65 | ... | 11 | 139 | 26 | 113 | 2 transferred; 1 withdrawn. |
| 36 | 411 to 414 | Receiving stolen property | 8 | 408 | ... | 7 | 122 | 120 | 46 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 withdrawn. |
| 37 | 419, 420 | Cheating | 14 | 255 | ... | 9 | 250 | 199 | 58 | ... | 3 | 47 | 8 | 39 | 1 transferred; 1 withdrawn. |
| 38 | 447, 448, 453 and 456. | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 16 | 12 | 4 | ... | ... | 148 | 4 | 144 | 1 compounded. |
| 39 | 461, 462 | Breaking closed receptacle | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total | 56 | 3,980 | ... | 50 | 3,937 | 3,305 | 422 | ... | 44 | 381 | 46 | 335 | 9 transferred; 5 lunatics; 1 died; 3 withdrawn; 1 compounded. |
| | | CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 295 to 297 | Offences against religion | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| 41 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289; 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861; and nuisances punishable under local laws. | Public nuisances | 6 | 172 | ... | ... | 173 | 165 | 10 | ... | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 withdrawn. |
| 42 | ..... | Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. | 167 | 39,432 | ... | ... | 39,432 | 38,471 | 961 | ... | 151 | 6,452 | 6,177 | 275 | 16 transferred; 10 withdrawn. |
| 43 | ..... | Criminal Tribes Act | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total | 173 | 39,604 | ... | ... | 39,607 | 38,636 | 971 | ... | 154 | 6,459 | 179 | 280 | 16 transferred; 11 withdrawn. |
| | | GRAND TOTAL | 202 | 44,994 | ... | 72 | 44,913 | 42,987 | 1,726 | ... | 236 | 6,934 | 6,226 | 708 | 6 lunatics; 3 died; 26 transferred; 22 withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable convicted; 1 non-cognizable acquitted; 210 compounded. |

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

*Police Commissioner's Office:*
*Bombay, 15th April 1916.*

# STATEMENT B—PART I.

## RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915.

*Return of Cases.*

| Serial Number. | Law. | Offence. | Number pending at beginning of year. | Cases reported in the year. | Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5). | Number dismissed without trial. | Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.). | Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in | | Number pending at close of year. | Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. | Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed | Cases reversed on appeal or on revision. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Discharge or acquittal. | Conviction. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | *Sections of I. P. Code.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 115 ... | Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 117 ... | Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 118, 119 ... | Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 121 to 130, 505. | Offences against the State. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 137 ... | Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229. | Offences against public justice. | ... | 53 | 53 | ... | ..... | 8 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 161 to 169, 217 to 223. | Offences by public servants. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. | False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property. | 1 | 23 | 24 | ... | ..... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 465 to 477A . | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts. | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ..... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 264 to 267 . | Offences relating to weights and measures. | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | 482 to 489 . | Making or using false trade marks. | 1 | 4 | 5 | ... | ..... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | 149, 153A to 156, 160. | Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 2 | 88 | 90 | ... | ..... | 30 | 59 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 312 to 316 . | Causing miscarriage ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | 370 ... | Buying or disposing of slaves. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12a | 376 ... | Rape by the husband ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 384 to 389 . | Extortion ... ... ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ..... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ..... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 345 .. | Wrongful confinement ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | 352, 355, 358 | Criminal force ... ... | 8 | 2,585 | 2,593 | 100 | 12 | 2,285 | 190 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | 334 ... | Hurt on grave or sudden provocation. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | 323 ... | Voluntarily causing hurt... | 5 | 815 | 820 | 23 | ..... | 711 | 84 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 13 | 3,400 | 3,413 | 123 | 12 | 2,996 | 274 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |

STATEMENT B—PART I—*continued.*

| Serial Number. | Law. | Offence. | Number pending at beginning of year. | Cases reported in the year. | Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5). | Number dismissed without trial. | Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.). | Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in | | Number pending at close of year. | Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. | Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed. | Cases reversed on appeal or on revision. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Discharge or acquittal. | Conviction. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 417, 418 ... | Cheating ... ... ... | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | 1 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | 403 to 405... | Criminal misappropriation of property. | ... | 14 | 14 | ... | ..... | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 426, 427, 434. | Mischief (simple) ... | ... | 59 | 59 | 2 | ..... | 52 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 81 | 81 | 2 | 1 | 70 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 298 ... | Offences against religion... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | 490 to 492 . | Criminal breach of contract of service. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | 493 to 498... | Offences relating to marriage. | 1 | 63 | 64 | 4 | ..... | 48 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | 500 to 502... | Defamation ... ... | 3 | 54 | 57 | 4 | ..... | 52 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | 504, 506 to 510. | Intimidation, insult and annoyance. | ... | 543 | 543 | 33 | ..... | 482 | 24 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 26 | 271 to 278, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. | Public and local nuisances | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | 294A ... | Keeping a Lottery Office... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C. | Security for keeping the peace on conviction. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. | Public nuisances ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. | Disputes as to immoveable property. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. | Maintenance of wives and children. | 1 | 127 | 128 | 36 | 3 | 73 | 11 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | Cases under Chapter VIII, C.P.C. | Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 5 | 788 | 793 | 77 | 4 | 655 | 49 | 8 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Act XI of 1890. | The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. | ... | 155 | 155 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 123 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Act III of 1909. | The Insolvency Act ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ..... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Act XXV of 1867. | The Press and Registration of Books Act. | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ..... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | Act XV of 1882. | The Presidency Small Causes Court Act. | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ..... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Act VI of 1884. | The Inland Steam Vessels Act. | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ..... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Act XIII of 1859. | The Workman's Breach of Contract Act. | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 4 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | Act III of 1888. | The City of Bombay Municipal Act. | ... | 9,027 | 9,027 | ... | 327 | 4,481 | 4,219 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Act IV of 1902. | The City of Bombay Police Act. | ... | 48 | 48 | ... | 3 | 7 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 3 | 9,253 | 9,256 | 3 | 347 | 4,520 | 4,386 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | 23 | 13,616 | 13,639 | 205 | 364 | 8,276 | 4,777 | 17 | ... | ... | 1 |

*Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:*
*Bombay, 16th March 1916.*

CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

# STATEMENT B—PART II.

## (RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915.)

| Serial Number. | Law. | Offence. | Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued. | Persons against whom Process issued. | | Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. | Persons who appeared before the Courts. | Persons discharged after appearance without trial. | Persons tried. | | Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 6 and 9). | Persons under trial at close of the year. | Remarks. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On complaint. | On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police. | | | | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | | | Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial. | Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences. | Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14(a) | 14(b) | 14(c) |
| | *Sections of I. P. Code.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 115 ... ... | Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 117 ... ... | Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 118, 119 ... ... | Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 121 to 130, 505 ... | Offences against the State ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 3 | 137 ... ... | Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 225A, 229, to 230. | Offences against public justice ... | ... | 54 | ... | ... | 54 | ... | 9 | 45 | 83·33 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 161, to 16 217 to 223. | Offences by public servants ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. | False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property. | 1 | 29 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 18 | 12 | 41·37 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 465 to 477A ... | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts. | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 8 | 2 | 20· | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 264 to 267 ... | Offences relating to weights and measures. | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 50· | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 9 | 482 to 489 ... | Making or using false trade-marks... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | 140, 153A to 156, 160. | Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total .. | 2 | 99 | ... | ... | 101 | ... | 40 | 60 | 60·60 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 312 to 316 ... | Causing miscarriage ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | 370 .. ... | Buying or disposing of slaves .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12a | 376 ... ... | Rape by the husband ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 384 to 389 ... | Extortion ... ... ... ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 9 | 1 | 10· | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 9 | 1 | 10· | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 340 ... ... | Wrongful confinement ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | 352, 355, 358 ... | Criminal force ... ... ... | 19 | 5,265 | ... | ... | 5,283 | 160 | 4,795 | 293 | 5·50 | 8 | 18 | ... | ... |
| 16 | 334 ... ... | Hurt on grave or sudden provocation. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | 323 ... ... | Voluntarily causing hurt ... .. | 9 | 1,771 | ... | ... | 1,780 | 44 | 1,581 | 147 | 8·30 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 27 | 7,036 | ... | ... | 7,063 | 213 | 6,376 | 440 | 6·25 | 16 | 18 | ... | ... |
| | CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 417, 418 ... | Cheating ... ... ... ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 6 | 2 | 25· | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 19 | 403 to 405 ... | Criminal misappropriation of property. | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 15 | 1 | 6·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 426, 427, 434 ... | Mischief (simple) ... ... ... | ... | 140 | ... | ... | 140 | 12 | 122 | 6 | 4·28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 164 | ... | ... | 164 | 12 | 142 | 9 | 5·48 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |

## STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

| Serial Number. | Law. | Offence. | Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued. | Persons against whom Process issued. | | Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. | Persons who appeared before the Courts. | Persons discharged after appearance without trial. | Persons tried. | | Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6). | Persons under trial at close of the year. | Remarks. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On complaint. | On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police. | | | | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | | | Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial. | Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences. | Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14(a) | 14(b) | 14(c) |
| | | CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 298 ... ... | Offences against religion ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | 490 to 492 ... | Criminal breach of contract of service. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | 493 to 498 ... | Offences relating to marriage ... | 1 | 91 | ... | ... | 92 | 6 | 74 | 10 | 10·98 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | 500 to 502 ... | Defamation ... ... ... ... | 8 | 101 | ... | ... | 109 | 8 | 97 | 4 | 3·96 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | 504, 506 to 510 ... | Intimidation, insult and annoyance. | ... | 912 | ... | ... | 912 | 58 | 814 | 32 | 3·50 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. | Public and local nuisances ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | 294A ... ... | Keeping a Lottery Office ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C. | Security for keeping the peace on conviction. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. | Public nuisances ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. | Disputes as to immoveable property | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. | Maintenance of wives and children... | 1 | 127 | ... | ... | 128 | 36 | 73 | 14 | 11·02 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 32 | Cases under Chapter VII, C.P.C. | Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 10 | 1,232 | ... | ... | 1,242 | 103 | 1,058 | 60 | 4·87 | 12 | 4 | ... | ... |
| | | *Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Act XI of 1890 ... | Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. | ... | 155 | ... | ... | 155 | 3 | 16 | 123 | 79·35 | ... | 13 | ... | ... |
| 34 | Act III of 1909... | The Insolvency Act ... ... ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | 1 | 20· | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Act XXV of 1867. | The Press and Registration of Books Act. | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 100. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | Act XV of 1882 ... | The Presidency Small Causes Court Act. | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Act VI of 1884 ... | The Inland Steam Vessels Act ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Act XIII of 1859. | The Workman's Breach of Contract Act. | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | 2 | 20· | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| 39 | Act III of 1888 ... | The City of Bombay Municipal Act. | ... | 9,027 | ... | ... | 9,027 | ... | 4,48 | 4,219 | 46·73 | ... | 327 | ... | ... |
| 40 | Act IV of 1902 ... | The City of Bombay Police Act ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | 48 | ... | 7 | 38 | 79·16 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 3 | 9,256 | ... | ... | 9,259 | 3 | 4,521 | 4,388 | 47·40 | ... | 347 | ... | ... |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | 42 | 17,797 | ... | ... | 17,839 | 336 | 12,146 | 4,958 | 27·85 | 29 | 370 | ... | ... |

*Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:*
*Bombay, 16th March 1916.*

CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

## STATEMENT C.

*Property stolen and recovered during the year 1915.*

| Offence. | Number of cases in which property was stolen. | Number of cases in which property was recovered. | Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen. | Amount of property stolen. | Amount of property recovered. | Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| (*A*).—*Cognizable.* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | 1,088 | 257 | 23·62 | 1,91,358 | 43,422 | 22·69 | |
| 1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property. | ... | 139 | ... | ... | 24,265 | ... | |
| 1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts. | 4,790 | 2,657 | 55·46 | 4,20,316 | 1,69,166 | 40·31 | |
| 2. Robbery ... *a.* Dacoity ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. Robbery ... *b.* Other robbery. | 42 | 18 | 42·85 | 2,741 | 2,190 | 79·89 | |
| 3. Criminal breach of trust ... | 605 | 242 | 40·00 | 1,44,778 | 38,041 | 26·27 | |
| 4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent. | 10 | 6 | 60·00 | 4,526 | 882 | 19·46 | |
| 5. Possession of stolen property... | 86 | 86 | 100·00 | 1,525 | 1,525 | 100·00 | |
| Total ... | 6,621 | 3,405 | 51·42 | 7,65,244 | 2,79,791 | 36·56 | |
| (*B*).—*Non-cognizable.* | | | | | | | |
| 5. Extortion ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6. Criminal misappropriation ... | 8 | 2 | 25·00 | 813 | 221 | 27·06 | |
| Total ... | 8 | 2 | 25·00 | 813 | 221 | 27·06 | |

Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2 ... ... 84 cases.
Column 3 ... ... 18 cases.
Column 5 ... ... Rs. 91,294.
Column 6 ... ... Rs. 21,392.

*Police Commissioner's Office :*
*Bombay, 15th April 1916.*

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

## STATEMENT D.

*Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police during the year 1914.*

| District. | Number of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. | Number of Superintendents. | Number of Assistant Superintendents. | Number of Inspectors. | Number of Deputy Inspectors. | Number of Sub-Inspectors. | Number of Sergeants. | Number of Head Constables. | | | Number of Constables. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Foot. | Water. | Mounted. | Foot. | Water. | Mounted. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Bombay ... | 4 | 8 | ... | 33 | 18 | *73 | 43 | 243 | 8 | 18 | 2,372 | 99 | 79 | 2,998 |
| Temporary Sanitary Police. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 10 |
| Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

| District. | Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. | Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues. | Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17). | Area of District in square miles. | Population of District. | Urban Population of District. | Number of Police Stations. | Number of Outposts. | Proportion of Police. | | Total amount of cognizable crime investigated. | Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | To area. | To population. | | | |
| 1 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay ... | 12,36,332 | 87,274 | 13,23,606 | 22 | 979,445 | ... | 22 | 410 | 139·00 | 326·69 | 43,301 | 14·44 | |
| Temporary Sanitary Police. | 9,550 | ... | 9,550 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city. | 4,052 | ... | 4,052 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

*Notes.*—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned Force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* Jemadars and other Native Officers of higher rank, such as Subhedárs and Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

*Police Commissioner's Office:*
*Bombay, 15th April 1916.*

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

# STATEMENT E.

*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1915.*

| Range. | District. | Total Strength. | | | | Armament of the Force. | | | Punishments. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sanctioned. | | Actual. | | | | | Dismissed. | | Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. | | Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. | | | | | | Other Offences. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Under Police Act. | | Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. | | Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. | | | |
| | | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Number of swords. | Number of muskets. | Number of revolvers. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | Bombay ... | 167 | 3,819 | 159 | 3,737 | 102 | 229 | 150 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 338 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | .... | ... | ... | 3 |

| Range. | District. | Rewards. | | Education. | | Number of Constables. | | | | | Number who have left the Force during the year. | | | | | | Percentage on total actual strength of | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rewarded during the year. | | Number of Police who can read and write. | | Number enlisted during the year. | | | Of 10 years and under 17 years. | Of 17 years and over. | On pension or gratuity. | By resignation without pension or gratuity. | By dismissal. | By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns. | By desertion. | By death. | Admissions into hospital. | Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness. | Deaths. | |
| | | By Promotion. | By Khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards. | Officers. | Men. | Of 1 year and under 3 years' service. | Of 3 years and under 10 years. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| | Bombay ... | 403 | 1,454 | 185 | 702 | 343 | 484 | 725 | 563 | 612 | 38 | 143 | 18 | 80 | ... | 35 | 103·03 | 1·94 | 1·21 | 100 Vacancies. |

*Note.*—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

*Police Commissioner's Office:*
*Bombay, 15th April 1916.*

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

## STATEMENT F (QUINQUENNIAL).

*Showing the Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police for the year 1915.*

| Province (District). | Religion or Caste. Officers. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Hindus. | | | | | Other religions. | |
| | Christians. | Muhammadans. | Brahmans. | Rajputs. | Gurkhas. | Sikhs. | Hindus of all other castes. | Zoroastrian. | Jew. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Bombay ... ... | 90 | 23 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 1 | 1 |

| Province (District). | Religion or Caste. Men. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Hindus. | | | | | Grand Total, Officers and Men. | Remarks. |
| | Christians. | Muhammadans. | Brahmans. | Rajputs. | Gurkhas. | Sikhs. | Hindus of all other castes. | | |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Bombay ... ... | 16 | 597 | 212 | 18 | ... | 2 | 1,382 | 2,886 | 100 vacancies. |

*Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1915.*

| Verdicts—Causes of Deaths. | Number of Inquests during 1915. | Number of Inquests during 1914. | Increase during the year. | Decrease during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (i) Culpable homicide (amounting to murder); offender committed suicide | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| (ii) Justifiable homicide | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| (iii) Acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code | 33 | 42 | ... | 9 |
| (iv) Rash and negligent acts | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... |
| *Suicidal Cases.* | | | | |
| (i) By cutting throat | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 |
| (ii) „ Drowning | 20 | 27 | ... | 7 |
| (iii) „ Hanging | 6 | 6 | ... | ... |
| (iv) „ Stabbing | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| (v) „ Jumping out of a window, terrace, building, &c. | 7 | 10 | ... | 3 |
| (vi) „ Lying on railway line in front of a train in motion | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| (vii) „ Opium, arsenic and other poisons | 38 | 45 | .. | 7 |
| (viii) „ Shooting | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| (ix) „ Burning | 7 | 2 | 5 | ... |
| *Accidental Deaths.* | | | | |
| (1) Accidents on board the ships | 11 | 6 | 5 | ... |
| (2) „ by mill machinery | 3 | 5 | ... | 2 |
| (3) „ by railway trains | 40 | 42 | ... | 2 |
| (4) „ by tram cars | 1 | 5 | ... | 4 |
| (5) „ by motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, &c. | 22 | 16 | 6 | ... |
| (6) „ by being knocked down by a run-away horse | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| (7) „ in the new Docks | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (8) „ by blasting operations | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (9) „ by drowning | 24 | 21 | 3 | ... |
| (10) „ by poisoning | 5 | 14 | ... | 9 |
| (11) „ by suffocation | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| (12) „ by burns | 15 | 17 | ... | 2 |
| (13) „ by fall from houses, buildings, &c. | 31 | 23 | 8 | ... |
| (14) „ by fall from scaffoldings, ladders, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (15) „ by injuries by carts, carriages, &c. | 19 | 16 | 3 | ... |
| (16) „ by fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain on them | 24 | 7 | 17 | ... |
| (17) „ by fall of rocks, earth, stones, hills, &c., on them | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| (18) „ by fall of metal plates, iron girders, &c., on them. | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| (19) „ by fall of houses, buildings, &c. on them | ... | 13 | ... | 13 |
| (20) „ by scalds | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| (21) Accidentally Electrocutized | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| (22) Hydrophobia, snake-bite, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (23) Accidental fall on road, pavements, &c. (while walking) | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 |
| (24) Miscellaneous | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 |
| *Deaths otherwise caused.* | | | | |
| (i) Still-born | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (ii) Natural causes | 55 | 64 | ... | 9 |
| (iii) Judicial strangulation | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 |
| Found dead | 6 | 26 | ... | 20 |
| „ drowned | 29 | 16 | 13 | ... |
| Grand Total of the year | 412 | 459 | 64 | 111 |

*Coroner's Office,*
*Bombay, 7th February 1916.*

(Signed) W. NUNAN,
Coroner of Bombay.

*Statement showing the Offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1915.*

| Serial No. | Offences. | Number of persons arrested. | Convicted. | Discharged. | Result of persons convicted. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Sent to David Sassoon Reformatory. | Imprisoned. | Flogged. | Fined. | Bound over to be of good behaviour. | Admonished and discharged. | |
| 1 | Theft ... ... ... | 223 | 209 | 14 | 27 | 42 | 96 | 4 | 32 | 8 | |
| 2 | House-breaking and Theft . | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3 | Criminal Breach of Trust ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt. | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | Wilful Trespass ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 6 | Cheating ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7 | Doing act of endangering life ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8 | Public Conveyance Act ... | 146 | 144 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 142 | ... | 2 | |
| 9 | Gambling ... ... ... | 15 | 15 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 9 | ... | 1 | |
| 10 | Possession of Stolen Property. | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 11 | Cruelty to Animals ... | 70 | 69 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 67 | ... | 2 | |
| 12 | Begging for Alms ... ... | 95 | 87 | 8 | ... | 65 | ... | 13 | ... | 9 | |
| 13 | Drunkenness ... ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | |
| 14 | Indecent Behaviour ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | |
| 15 | Obstruction by Squatters ... | 60 | 57 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 49 | ... | 8 | 1 No trace. |
| 16 | Letting off Fireworks ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | |
| 17 | House Trespass ... ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 18 | Kidnapping ... ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 19 | Assault or use of Criminal Force to Public servant. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 20 | Municipal Act ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| 21 | Suicide ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | |
| 22 | Receiving stolen property... | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 23 | Other offences under Police Act. | 92 | 90 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 73 | ... | 17 | |
| | Total ... | 757 | 718 | 38 | 34 | 112 | 113 | 369 | 35 | 55 | 1 No trace. |

*Police Commissioner's Office:*
*Bombay, 15th April 1916.*

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

*Statement of Inquests held on the Corpses of Parsis during the year 1915.*

| Serial No. | Name of Deceased. | Hour and day of death. | Hour and day of report of death to Police. | Hour and day of report to Coroner. | Hour and day of commencement of Inquest. | Hour and day of orders for disposal of body. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Homac Darabshaw Setna ... | 9 A. M., 22nd January 1915. | 9-30 A. M., 22nd January 1915. | 11 A. M., 22nd January 1915. | 3-30 P. M., 22nd January 1915. | 4-20 P. M., 22nd January 1915. |
| 2 | Jarbai Jamsetji Umrigar ... | 1 A. M., 1st February 1915. | 1-30 A. M., 1st February 1915. | 6 A. M., 1st February 1915. | 9-30 A. M., 1st February 1915. | 10-15 A. M., 1st February 1915. |
| 3 | Manockshaw Palanji ... | 12 midnight, 24th February 1915. | 12-30 A. M., 24th February 1915. | 8-10 A. M., 24th February 1915. | 9-30 A. M., 24th February 1915. | 10-15 A. M., 24th February 1915. |
| 4 | Sorabji Nowroji ... | 6 P. M., 15th March 1915. | 7 P. M., 15th March 1915. | 12 midnight, 16th March 1915. | 9-30 A. M., 16th March 1915. | 10-15 A. M., 16th March 1915. |
| 5 | Jehangir Dinshaw Tata ... | 1-35 A. M., 24th March 1915. | 1-45 A. M., 24th March 1915. | 4 A. M., 24th March 1915. | 11 A. M., 24th March 1915. | 11-45 A. M., 24th March 1915. |
| 6 | Fardoonji Nowroji ... | 3 P. M., 26th March 1915. | 3 P. M., 26th March 1915. | 8 P. M., 26th March 1915. | 11 A. M., 27th March 1915. | 11-45 A. M., 27th March 1915. |
| 7 | Putlibai Darabsa Patel ... | Not known, 2nd April 1915. | 1 A. M., 3rd April 1915. | 10 A. M., 3rd April 1915. | 12-15 (noon) 3rd April 1915. | 12-45 noon, 3rd April 1915. |
| 8 | Kharman Namdar Marjban... | 7 A. M., 18th April 1915. | 7-15 A. M., 18th April 1915. | 11 A. M., 18th April 1915. | 1 P. M., 18th April 1915. | 1-30 P. M., 18th April 1915. |
| 9 | Baimai Ratanji ... | 5 P. M., 20th May 1915. | 5-30 P. M., 20th May 1915. | 8-30 P. M., 20th May 1915. | 11 A. M., 21st May 1915. | 11-45 A. M., 21st May 1915. |
| 10 | Sorabji Rustomji Chinoy ... | 6 A. M., 11th June 1915. | 7-30 A. M., 11th June 1915. | 11-45 A. M., 11th June 1915. | 1 P. M., 11th June 1915. | 2 P. M., 11th June 1915. |
| 11 | Ardesher Dhunjibhoy ... | 4-30 P. M., 1st September 1915. | 8-45 P. M., 1st September 1915. | 10 P. M., 1st September 1915. | 10-30 A. M., 2nd September 1915. | 11-30 A. M., 2nd September 1915. |
| 12 | Nusserwanji Bhicaji Patel ... | 5 A. M., 29th September 1915. | 7 A. M., 29th September 1915. | 9 A. M., 29th September 1915. | 6 P. M., 29th September 1915. | 6-45 P. M., 29th September 1015. |
| 13 | Hormusji Cursetji Divecha... | 7-42 P. M., 4th October 1915. | 8-30 P. M., 4th October 1915. | 5 A. M., 5th October 1915. | 7 A. M., 5th October 1915. | 7-45 A. M., 5th October 1915. |
| 14 | Kharsedji Ukerji ... | 6-45 P. M., 13th October 1915. | 7-30 P. M., 13th October 1915. | 10-30 P. M., 13th October 1915. | 7 A. M., 14th October 1915. | 7-45 A. M., 14th October 1915. |
| 15 | Nusserwanji Nowroji Guzdar. | 2-45 P. M., 25th October 1915. | 3-15 P. M., 25th October 1915. | 5 P. M., 25th October 1915. | 6 P. M., 25th October 1915. | 6-45 P. M., 25th October 1915. |
| 16 | Hormusji Fakirji Pastagia ... | Not known 28th October 1915. | 2-30 P. M., 28th October 1915. | 9 P. M., 28th October 1915. | 10 A. M., 29th October 1915. | 10-45 A. M., 29th October 1915. |

*Police Commissioner's Office:*
*Bombay, 15th April 1916.*

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

# GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

## Resolution No. 4935.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1916.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 3557—7, dated the 15th April 1916—

Submitting the Annual Police Report for the City of Bombay for the year 1915.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 3558—7, dated the 15th April 1916.

RESOLUTION.—The total number of cognizable offences of all classes reported to the City Police in 1915 was 43,686, showing an increase of 2,577 upon the previous year. The vast majority of these offences consisted, as usual, of minor offences under miscellaneous Acts, especially those noted in the margin. The increase is almost entirely due to certain cruelty to animals cases being registered which were not previously registered.

The Bombay City Police Act,
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,
The Public Conveyances Act, and
The Prevention of Gambling Act.

2. The cognizable cases under the Penal Code (classes I to V) reported in 1915 numbered 8,408. During the year, 8,192 such cases were classed as true. The numbers of these true cases increased rapidly from 4,552 in 1909 to 8,023 in 1914. The increase of 169 in 1915 is remarkably small. Its smallness is perhaps partly due to the absence of any considerable increase in the registering agency, which received material additions in previous years from the opening of police stations under the new system. No police stations were opened under the new system between the 1st July 1914 and the 1st January 1916, although some addition, it is true, was made during the year to the numbers of the dock police. The smallness of the increase may be partly due also to the stringent measures taken during the pendency of the war to clear the city of undesirable Pathans and other bad characters. But whatever the causes, the normal increase in reported crime has received a notable check.

3. Of the cognizable Penal Code cases classed as true, 46·49 per cent. ended in convictions, as compared with 49·05 in 1914. This percentage has fallen steadily and rapidly since 1908, when it stood at 82·51. So rapid, indeed, has the decline been as to suggest that it is due mainly to alterations in the systems of registration and of classing as true or otherwise. The percentage of police cognizable cases undetected rose from 7·57 in 1914 to 7·64 in 1915. The percentage of stolen property recovered fell from 37·73 to 36·56.

4. As in the previous year, much extra work was thrown upon the Criminal Investigation Department by war conditions. The clearing of the city of hostile aliens, the subsequent repatriation of numbers of hostile aliens *viâ* Bombay, the examination of passports and granting of permits to leave India, and the surveillance of incoming and outgoing vessels, were among the tasks efficiently carried out by the Department in addition to its normal duties.

5. There were 22 fatal motor-car accidents in 1915, as compared with 23 in 1914.

6. There was a considerable increase in the number of punishments, and a slight decrease in that of rewards to members of the force. The percentage of literacy increased slightly, and the Head-quarter English School shows gratifying



Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 July, 2017

results. Instances are quoted of the display of commendable courage, tenacity and acumen by the constabulary.

7. This is the last report which will be submitted by Mr. Edwardes in his capacity of Commissioner of Police. The Governor in Council desires to record his high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Edwardes to Government and to the city during seven years. The period has been marked by an increase in efficiency and a rise in morale, and it is a matter of satisfaction to His Excellency in Council that the heavy additional duties imposed on the force by war conditions have been effectively discharged.

A. F. KINDERSLEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 4935, J. D., dated the 25th July 1916.

To

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Manager, Government Central Press (for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*),
The General Department,
The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India. } By letter.